

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4603.

MARCH, 1916.

PRICE ONE SHILLING NET.

## Educational.

### ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

Principal—Miss E. C. HIGGINS, B.A.  
**ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.**—ELEVEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, from £60 to £80, and several Bursaries of not more than £20, tenable for Three Years at the College, will be awarded on the results of an Examination to be held from JUNE 25 to JULY 1, 1916. Names must be entered before MAY 27, 1916.  
The College prepares Women students for London Degrees. Includes, for 1916, a year. **EAST-TERM BEGINS ON APRIL 29, 1916.**  
For forms of entry and further particulars apply to THE SECRETARY, Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey.

### SHERBORNE SCHOOL.

AN EXAMINATION for ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, open to Boys under 14 and over 13 on June 1, 1916, will be held on JUNE 6 and following days. Further information can be obtained from THE HEAD MASTER, School House, Sherborne, Dorset.

### LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

**PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION.**  
The next PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION will be held on MAY 13, 1916, at CAXTON HALL, WESTMINSTER, S.W., and at other Centres in the Provinces and Abroad. May 8, Classification; May 9, Cataloguing; May 10, Library Organisation; May 11, Library Section; May 12, Library History; May 13, Bibliography. Fee, 5s. for each Section. Last day of entry, APRIL 9.  
Copies of the Syllabus, together with all particulars, can be obtained on application to ERNEST A. BAKER, M.A., D.Lit., Hon. Secretary, Education Committee, Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

### GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

John Carpenter Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London. Principal—LONDON RONALD. **COMPOSITE MUSICAL EDUCATION** at an inclusive fee. **PRIVATE LESSONS** are given in all Musical subjects, and **STAGE TRAINING** in elocution, gesture, stage dancing, fencing, and opera. **THE ORCHESTRA CONDUCTED BY THE PRINCIPAL AND HIS ASSISTANTS.** Prospective and syllabus of Local, Central and Local Schools Examinations (open to general public) free. Tel. Central 4429. H. Saxe Wyndham, Secretary.

### EDUCATION (CHOICE OF SCHOOLS) AND TUTORS

**PROFESSORS OF SCHOOL AND OF ARMY, CIVIL SERVICE, AND UNIVERSITY TUTORS.**  
Sent (free of charge) to Parents on receipt of requirements by GRAPFITHS, POWELL, & SMITH, School Agents. Established 1882.  
34 Bedford Street, Strand. Telephone—7021 Gerrard.

## Situations Vacant.

### ENGLISH LECTORSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF UPSALA

Will become VACANT JULY 1, 1916.  
**Qualifications:** The Lecturer must be born of English parents and have received a liberal English education. He should speak educated Southern English without any provincial bias. Knowledge of Swedish not necessary, but preference given to candidate possessing some knowledge of a Scandinavian Language or German. Some previous practice in teaching English necessary, at any rate desirable. Age about 25 to 30. Formerly unmarried.  
**Duties:** Public Lectures Six Hours Weekly during the Two Terms (September 1 to middle of December, and middle of January to end of May). Private Lessons when required by Students. Practical instruction in Pronunciation, Conversation, Reading, and Translation into English. With regard to his Public Course, the Lecturer is bound to take the advice of the Professor of English.  
**Remuneration:** 2,000 kronor (= £162.1) a year, paid Quarterly. Private Lessons, of course, paid extra. The Lecturer may reckon on earning altogether 2,500 to 4,000 kronor a year, depending on his own exertions.  
**Engagement:** The Lecturer will be engaged for Two Years (July 1916, to June 1918). Appointment may be renewed for some years more, in case of mutual satisfaction; but it is hereby expressly stated that the Lectureship cannot be held for life.  
Applications, testimonials, and references to be sent to Prof. ERIK ERIKSSON, Upsala, Sweden, before MAY 1 next.

### NEW APPOINTMENT.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA LIBRARIAN.

Invites applications for the position of UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.  
The applicant should be a trained Librarian, with experience in the equipment and management of a Library.  
The initial salary offered is \$1900.00, with advancement for one showing special aptitude for the duties of Librarian.  
Applications should be in the hands of the undersigned not later than MARCH 21, 1916.  
Duties to commence: SEPTEMBER 1, 1916.  
W. J. SPENCE, Registrar.  
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

### ART MISTRESS.—A full-time TEACHER OF ART is required at the L.C.C. TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W.

Candidates should have had experience of Industrial Design. Salary £200 a year, rising to £250, by yearly increments of £25. Applications must be on forms to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed foolscap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916. Every communication must be marked "T." on the envelope.  
Conversing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant.

## Situations Wanted.

**EXPERIENCED LINGUIST** seeks POSITION as Corresponding Translator for French, Spanish, German, and the Scandinavian Languages. Also knowledge of Italian, Portuguese, and Dutch.—JOHN DORUM, M.A., 36 Stanley Gardens, Belisle Park, N.W.

**TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, and other Ladies** and Gentlemen engaged in Literary Work. As—Officer, over military age, Oxford M.A. would be glad to receive by post, overlook, and correct Proofs of Material intended for Publication in the Press, Magazines, Books, &c. All Manuscripts treated as confidential, and returned to Correspondents without delay. Reasonable terms.—Major BRISCOE, 24 Vernon Terrace, Brighton.

**LADY SECRETARY.**—The demand for trained Women Secretaries is very great. Good salary, no age limit. Rapid post-training. Certificate granted. Success assured. Magazines (Three) free.—SECRETARY, Training College, 230 Strand.

**LADY desires SECRETARIAL ENGAGEMENT.** Correspondence or Accounts, Two or Three Evenings Weekly, 5.30 p.m.—8 p.m. Authors' MSS. carefully typed at home. Experience of Scientific and Bibliographical Work.—Write Miss C. Box 519, Athenæum Press, 11 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## Miscellaneous.

**TRANSLATIONS.**—Literary, Scientific, and Technical Work from and into Russian, French, German, Italian by an expert Translator.—IVAN HAMILTON, 64 Redcliffe Road, South Kensington, S.W.

**KEANE'S PRIVATE TECHNICAL BUREAU**—"MINERVA." (Established 1890) TRANSLATES Technical, Chemical, or any specially difficult work promptly, reliably, and moderately. Searches at Museums. MSS. prepared for press. Patents prepared, &c.—79 Broadhurst Garden, Hampstead, London, N.W.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE,** by Private Collector:—EARLY JUVENILE BOOKS, published period 1800-1850. Must be well illustrated, with very little text. Illustrations usually printed on one side of paper only. Kindly report title, publisher's name, date, and price required. Also Horn Books or Reading Tablets.—C. T. OWEN, 45 Marefield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

**KENNET VALLEY FISHERIES.** Hungerford, Berks. have always BROWN and RAINBOW TROUT for Cook and Sport, equal to Wild Fish. Ladies and Gentlemen can have Lessons privately with Dry Fly, &c., or an occasional day's Fishing.—Full particulars from HON. SEC., Eddington Lodge, Hungerford, Berks. Principals: Major MORSE, Sir EDGAR C. BOEHM, Bart., F.R.G.S.

**A HANDSOME FLAT,** overlooking Gardens, in Gray's Inn, second floor, newly decorated. Large Reception Room, Hall, Two Bedrooms, Kitchen, Cellars, &c. Electric light, gas fire, telephone, 75d. per annum. Most convenient residence; also suitable for a Professional Man.—Telephone 7945 Gerrard, or write R., 9 King Street, W.C.

**SUSSEX DOWNS.—SLINDON.—FURNISHED COTTAGE** (Three Bed and Two Sitting Rooms) TO BE LET. Gas and water. Garage for small Car. Beautiful fir woods. Good centre for walking holiday. 35s. a week.—Apply Dn., Worthing Lodge, Worthing.

## Type-Writing, &c.

**TYPE-WRITING.**—Authors MSS., Plays, &c., carefully and promptly typed by Expert Operators. Low rate. Special discount for large orders.—CROWN TYPE-WRITING BUREAU, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

**TYPE-WRITING** by Woman Graduate (Classical). Tripoli, Orton College, Cambridge; Intermediate Arts, London. Research, Revision, Short-hand.—Miss A. M. CATCHEPOLE, M.A., 11 Lincolns' Road, Lewisham, S.E. formerly CAMBRIDGE TYPE-WRITING OFFICE.—Tele: Lee Green 1075.

**AUTHORS' MSS. and TYPE-WRITING** of every description accurately and promptly executed. Short-hand Typists provided. Meetings, Lectures, Sermons reported.—METROPOLITAN TYPING OFFICE, 27 Chancery Lane, Tel. Central 1563.

**AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, PLAYS, LECTURES, ESSAYS, and TYPE-WRITING** of every description promptly and accurately undertaken.—Box 519, Athenæum Press, 11 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

**AUTHORS' MSS.** of every kind accurately and intelligently TYPE-WRITTEN. Indexing, Research, Charges moderate.—Miss TAPP, Rosebank, Great Hills Road, Bromley, Kent.

**SIKES & SIKES.** Type-writing Offices, 223A Hammersmith Road, W.—Authors' MSS.; Plays and Actors' Parts; Legal, General, and Commercial Documents; Type-written Facsimile Letters; Lessons. References. Established 1860.

**AUTHORS' MSS., NOVELS, STORIES, PLAYS, ESSAYS.** TYPE-WRITTEN WITH COMPLETE ACCURACY. Clear Carbon Copies guaranteed. References to well-known Writers.  
M. STUART, The Croft, Bellingham Road, Chesham, Bucks.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second Class matter.

## Sales by Auction.

Valuable Coins and Tokens, the Property of the late THOMAS BLISS, Esq., F.R.N.S.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the FIRST PORTION of the valuable and extensive COLLECTION OF COINS and TOKENS, the Property of THOMAS BLISS, Esq., F.R.N.S. (deceased), of Coningsburgh, Montpelier Road, Ealing, W., comprising Greek and Roman Coins, Early British and Anglo-Saxon Coins, and English Coins down to the end of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. The SECOND PORTION of the Collection, comprising the English Coins from the Reign of James I. Anglo-Galic, Scottish, Irish, and Colonial Coins, Nineteenth Century Tokens, and Coin Cabinets, will be SOLD on MONDAY, MAY 15, and Four Following Days. Each Portion may be viewed two days prior to its sale. Illustrated Catalogue of the entire Collection, containing 17 Plates, may be had, price 2s. 6d.

### Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS, the Property of the Honble. JAMES BOSWELL, TALBOT, of Auchinleck House, Ayrshire—the Property of Miss GILCHRIST CLARK of Speeloch, Dumfriesshire—the Property of CHARLES LEMING, Esq. (deceased), late of 1 Russell Road, Kensington (sold on the death of Mrs. Leming)—and other Properties, including Playing Cards, from the Collection of the late Lady Charlotte Schreiber—Books and Autograph Letters of the late James McNeill Whistler, the Property of the late THOMAS WAT, Also SELECTED PORTION of the valuable LIBRARY formed by the late HUGH PERKINS, Esq., D.L.J.P., of 17 Fulwood Park, Liverpool (sold by order of the Executors of the late Mrs. Perkins).  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

### Modern Etchings and Drawings.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, APRIL 3, at 1 o'clock precisely, MODERN ETCHINGS and DRAWINGS (Framed and in the Portfolio), including Etchings by famous Continental Artists—Etchings by Artists of the British School, including Robert Lewis' Workshop and other Works by D. Y. Cameron. A Series of Drawings for book illustrations by Eirket Foster, with others by J. M. W. Turner, H.A. Charles Keene, Augustus John, Foran, &c.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

### The Stock of the late Mr. JOSEPH HORNSTEIN.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will SELL by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, APRIL 10, and Four Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the SECOND PORTION of the VALUABLE STOCK of the late Mr. JOSEPH HORNSTEIN, of 110 Victoria Street, S.W. (sold by Order of the London County and Westminster Bank, Limited, Executors of the will of the deceased), consisting of Rare Books with Coloured Plates—First Editions of celebrated English Writers of the Nineteenth Century—Books on Sport in all its branches.  
May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

### Engravings and Etchings.

**MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL** by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115 Chancery Lane, W.C., on FRIDAY, MARCH 17, at 1 o'clock, ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS, including a Collection of Portraits of Napoleon and Wellington and Engravings of the Battle of Waterloo, the Property of a Gentleman; a small Collection of Etchings, including Examples by Whistler and Seymour Haden—Japanese Colour Prints, &c.; also Original Pen-and-Ink Sketches by George Cruikshank, and Autograph Letters from Dickens relating to "Oliver Twist," and from Ainsworth to Cruikshank relating to "The Tower of London."  
To be viewed and Catalogues had.

### Valuable Books.

**MESSRS. HODGSON & CO. will SELL** by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115 Chancery Lane, W.C., on THURSDAY, MARCH 23, and Following Day, VALUABLE BOOKS, including The Collection Spitzer, 6 vols., and other Fine-Art Books—Rare Books with Coloured Plates—Library Editions of Standard Authors—Natural History Books, the Property of a LADY (removed from Winchester), &c.  
Catalogues on application.

## Authors' Agents.

**THE AUTHORS' ALLIANCE** are prepared to consider and place MSS. for early publication. Literary work of all kinds dealt with by experts who place the author's interest first. Twenty years' experience.—4 and 6, Clement's Inn, W.C.

## Printers.

**THE ATHENÆUM PRESS** has a wide experience in modern BOOK, NEWSPAPER, and CATALOGUE production, and will be pleased to submit an Estimate on receipt of your requirements.  
11 and 13 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
Telegrams: EUMOUS, LONDON. Telephone: CENTRAL 219.

## Catalogues.

**BOOKS** (over 1,000,000 volumes) on Literary, Educational, Law, Medical, Technical, and all other subjects. Second-hand at half price. New Books at Discount Prices. **CATALOGUES** sent free. State wants. Books sent on approval.—W. & G. FOYLE, 121-123 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

**FOR SALE, EIGHT HUNDRED BOOKS** on Angling, Fisheries, and Fish Culture. **CATALOGUES** post free.—R. S. FRAMPTON, Walton House, 10 Marriott Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

**MAGGS BROS.**,  
109 Strand, London, W.C.

DEALERS IN RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS,  
PRINTS, AND AUTOGRAPHS.

Catalogues sent post free to all parts of the World.

Export orders solicited.

Telegraphic and Cable Address: "Bibliolite, London."

Telephone: "Gerrard 464."

**BOOKS—SECOND-HAND OR NEW.**  
Situating in a University Centre, we have exceptional facilities for filling your wants. **CATALOGUES** issued. State wants. Foreign and Colonial Libraries supplied on best terms. **GALLOWAY & PORTER**, University Booksellers, Cambridge, Eng.

NOW READY.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ISSUE.—**THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISERS' GUIDE.**

Contains complete lists of British Newspapers and Magazines; valuable Commercial and Gazetteer information respecting British Colonies, with lists of their tariff duties; Existing Trade Openings; Colonial and Foreign Press, &c.

Used by the Leading Advertisers at Home and Abroad.

60 pages, price 2s., or post free 2s. 7d.; Abroad 2s. 4d.  
**MITCHELL HOUSE, 1 and 2 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E.C.**

**DOOM OF THE KAISER**, foretold in Monk Johannes' startling three-hundred-year-old prophecy. 8-page pamphlet, sent post free, 8 copies 1s. 1d.; 12 copies 2s. For distribution purposes, 50 copies 5s. 3d.; 100 copies 10s. 6d. Also **THE EAGLES AND THE CARCAVE**, by "Thetis," in ten chapters, being the most astounding book published in connexion with Prophecies on the War and its ultimate ending. 2s. 6d. net, of **MORGANS LTD.**, 28, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.; or at Newsagents, Bookstalls, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.  
N.B.—Also in the press, to be published shortly, **THE WAR AND THE PROPHECY**, 2s. net (postage 3d. extra); 1 copy, post paid, 6s. being a marvellous revelation.

## RIDER'S NEW LIST.

Just published.

**THE NEW SCIENCE OF COLOUR.**

By **BEATRICE IRWIN**. Crown 8vo, cloth, with Coloured Frontispiece, 2s. 6d. net.

Contents:—Introduction. Colour Science. The Necessity for a Colour Theatre and College. Colour and Decoration. Colour and Evolution. Modern Science and Colour. Colour as a Medium of Expression. Colour Systems. The Development of the Colour-sense. Therapeutic Powers of Colour. Colour-stimuli and Colour Exercises. The Dawn of the Colour Age.

"A thoughtful, interesting, and well reasoned, if sometimes fantastic-seeming, little treatise on a subject concerning which too little is yet known, and which opens up promising vistas of inquiry."—*Scotsman*.

**WAR LETTERS FROM THE LIVING DEAD MAN.**

Written down by **ELSA BARKER**, Transcriber of 'Letters of a Living Dead Man.' Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. net.

"If anything these letters are more remarkable than the last series. From every point of view the book is extremely interesting."—*Outlook*.  
"It is impossible to put the book down until every page has been perused."—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*.

**THE GOAL OF THE RACE:**

**A STUDY IN NEW THOUGHT.**

By **A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D.**, Author of 'How to Keep Fit,' 'Health for Young and Old,' &c. Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

"The New Thought is discussed under a number of subdivisions, such as 'The New Progression,' 'The New Creation,' 'The New Life,' 'The New Work,' &c., in the full faith and belief that truth and reality can only be found in the teachings of Christ and His Apostles. All Dr. Schofield's arguments are drawn from the original sources of the Faith, and his theme is presented with such remarkable clarity and simplicity as to render the study of this profound subject a matter of comparative ease. Those desirous of evidence should find the volume very enlightening and useful."—*Outlook*.

Ready immediately.

**STUDIES IN LOVE AND DARING.**

By **A. S. L.**, Author of 'Some Better Thing for Us.' Crown 8vo, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

These sketches are founded on the minor characters in the Gospels and the Acts, and the writer's purpose has been to show that the essentials of discipleship have always been love and courage; that whosoever set foot on that road was a fine adventurer, and that the ideals of romance are to be found among the early followers of the Christ.

**WILLIAM RIDER & SON, LTD.**,  
8 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

**T. WERNER LAURIE, Ltd.**

## DEGENERATE GERMANY.

By **HENRY DE HALSALLE.**

With an Appreciative Foreword by  
**FREDERIC HARRISON.**

Crown 8vo, paper, 2s. net; cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

Advance proofs of 'DEGENERATE GERMANY' were read by the Right Hon. the **EARL OF HALSBURY**, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain 1885-6, 1886-92, and 1895-1905, Editor-in-Chief of 'The Laws of England,' President of The Royal Society of Literature, &c.; the Right Hon. the **EARL OF ROSEBURY**, K.G., and **ADMIRAL LORD BERESFORD**. They wrote the Author as follows:—

"**LORD HALSBURY** is very grateful for Mr. de Halsalle's book 'Degenerate Germany.'"

"It certainly is a most astounding and interesting work, but it is terrible. One shudders at seeing the picture, so vividly drawn, of a whole nation so corrupted and corrupting."

"In this country it is a most useful thing to know how corrupt, and how most unscrupulous, the Prussian State is, and how it is gradually infecting every part of the German Empire."

"I hope Mr. de Halsalle's work will be circulated everywhere, whether at home or abroad."

"That it will do good I am sure, and I beg to thank Mr. de Halsalle again and again for the mode in which Mr. de Halsalle has propagated the knowledge of the truth. Fearful as that truth is, it is necessary it should be known."

"With many thanks and hearty congratulations,  
"I am, very truly yours,  
(Signed) "**HALSBURY.**"

**THE EARL OF ROSEBURY** says:—"I have read the proofs with great interest. The book indeed is a powerful arraignment of the Prussian social system."

"**ADMIRAL LORD BERESFORD** has read the proofs of Mr. de Halsalle's 'Degenerate Germany,' and hopes that the book will have an extensive publication and so open the eyes of the civilized world to the brutalities and bestial practices of so-called Kultur in Germany."

## Storied Italy.

By **Mrs. HUGH FRASER**, Author of 'A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan.' Illustrated in Colour and Half-Tone. 12s. 6d. net.

A book which will charm and delight all lovers of Italy.

## The Woman's Harvest.

By **ANNA FLOYD**. 2s. net.

The story deals with a period two years after the war, and it foreshadows the astounding changes which the decimation of our young men must entail on the social life of England, and on women in particular.

**THE LIFE OF R. G. KNOWLES.**

**A Modern Columbus: Voyages, Travels and Discoveries.**

By **R. G. KNOWLES**. Illustrated. 7s. 6d. net.

A clever book, combining autobiography and travel, written by the world-famed comedian. It is interesting, breezy, and witty throughout, and there is a good laugh on nearly every page.

## An Irishwoman in China.

By **Mrs. DE BURGH DALY**. Fully illustrated. 10s. 6d. net.

Mrs. Daly knows China well, having spent twenty years in the country.

She has had exceptional opportunities and material out of which to make a thrilling book.

The volume is illustrated with a wonderful collection of pictures made by her.

## Spoon River Anthology.

By **EDGAR LEE MASTERS**. 6s. net.

The literary appetite has been wetted by the enthusiastic comment of certain critics who have read the book in manuscript. These critics have been quite unanimous in the opinion that it will prove to be a contribution to letters of lasting value.

Send for New Illustrated List  
of Gift Books.

**T. WERNER LAURIE, LTD.**,  
8 Essex Street, London.

**SIDGWICK & JACKSON**  
LIMITED

## Rupert Brooke

First Volume of the Uniform Edition.

## Letters from America:

With a Preface by

**HENRY JAMES**

Photogravure Portrait. Extra crown 8vo, buckram, 7s. 6d. net.

TWELFTH IMPRESSION.

## 1914 &amp; Other Poems

With Photogravure Frontispiece.

NINTH IMPRESSION.

## Poems (first issued in 1911).

Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net each vol.

## Poetry of the War.

## Flower of Youth:

Poems in War-Time. By **KATHARINE TYNAN**. 3s. 6d. net. [Second Impression.]

## The Volunteer

By **HERBERT ASQUITH**. 1s. net. [Second Impression.]

## Swords &amp; Ploughshares

By **JOHN DRINKWATER**. 2s. 6d. net.

"His War Songs are among the very best this conflict of the nations has inspired."  
*Pall Mall Gazette*.

## Poems

By **ELINOR JENKINS**. 2s. 6d. net.  
"In these poems there is the high courage of sorrow, the valiant pride of grief."

*JAMES DOUGLAS in the Star.*

## Poems

By **EDWARD SHANKS**. 2s. 6d. net. [Shortly.]

SECOND IMPRESSION.

## Some Verse

By **F. S.**  
"A volume of very exceptional merit."  
*Oxford Magazine*.

THIRD IMPRESSION.

## Poems of To-Day:

An Anthology. 2s. net.

## The Glory that was Greece

By **J. C. STOBART**. 7s. 6d. net.

## The Colonisation of Australia

By **R. C. MILLS**. 10s. 6d. net.

## School Homilies

By **ARTHUR SIDGWICK**. 3s. 6d. net.

[Second Series shortly.]

## 6s. FICTION 6s.

## The Accolade

By **E. SIDGWICK**.

## Pelle the Conqueror

Part III. By **M. ANDERSEN NEXO**.  
**SIDGWICK & JACKSON, Ltd.**, 3 Adam St., W.C.

Messrs. LONGMANS &amp; CO'S List

NEW NOVEL BY MR. JOHN OXENHAM.  
**MY LADY OF THE MOOR.**

By JOHN OXENHAM.

With Frontispiece. Crown 8vo, 6s.

[On Thursday, March 23.]

**SECOND IMPRESSION OF MR. ROBERT BRIDGES' ANTHOLOGY.**

"The reader will arise from his reading enriched and stimulated."—CHALLENGE.  
 "To be accounted among the most beautiful of beautiful books."—MONTH.

THE  
**SPIRIT OF MAN.**

An Anthology in English and French.

From the Philosophers and Poets.

Made by the POET LAUREATE in 1915.

Paper boards, vegetable vellum back, 5s. net; Oxford India Paper Edition, cloth, 6s. 6d. net; leather, 9s. net.

"Wherever we read we find contact with the soul.  
 .....The book as a whole is extraordinarily interesting. It is in every way beautiful."

LIVERPOOL DAILY POST.

"It has the interest of telling us what a great master in the art of literature most admires, what has for him most comfort and import in the present time of trouble."—THE TIMES.

**East and West through Fifteen Centuries.**

Being a General History from B.C. 44 to A.D. 1453. By Brigadier-General G. F. YOUNG, C.B., Author of 'The Medici.' With Illustrations and Maps. 4 vols. 8vo. Vols. I and II. 38s. net.

These two volumes cover the history of 800 years up to, in the East, the death of the Emperor Leo the Iconoclast, in 740, and, in the West, the death of Charles Martel in the same year.

SECOND IMPRESSION NOW READY.

**The Dardanelles. Colour Sketches from Gallipoli.**

Written and Drawn by NORMAN WILKINSON, R.I. With 30 Full-Page Plates in Colour and a number of Black and White Illustrations. Small 4to, 12s. 6d. net.

"A book among ten thousand; something to be bought and treasured as a noble record of one of the most tremendous feats in the whole history of war."

DAILY MAIL.

SECOND IMPRESSION.

**In the Hands of the Enemy.**

BEING THE EXPERIENCES OF A PRISONER OF WAR. By the Rev. BENJAMIN G. O'BORKE, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces. With 14 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, paper covers, 1s. net; cloth, 1s. 6d. net.

"His cheery story shows what a wonderful capacity the Britisher has for 'making the best of a bad job.' .....The book deserves to be widely read. It is a cordial for drooping spirits."

CHURCH FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

**The Crowd in Peace and War.**

By Sir MARTIN CONWAY. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.  
 "It is an admirably written and well-arranged work which the author has given us, and it should be read by all students of modern politics."

MORNING POST.

**Cuba: Old and New.**

By ALBERT G. ROBINSON. With 20 Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

**The Dawn of Religion in the Mind of the Child.**

By EDITH E. READ MUMFORD, M.A., Lecturer in Child Training at the Princess Christian Training College for Nurses, Manchester. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net.

"It is full of the knowledge gained by experience and interpreted by sympathy."—THE TIMES.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.  
 39 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

# Cambridge University Press

**On the Art of Writing.** Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge 1913-1914. By Sir ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College, King Edward VII Professor of English Literature. Demy 8vo. 7s 6d net.

**The Cambridge Songs.** A Goliard's Song Book of the 11th Century. Edited from the unique manuscript in the University Library by KARL BREUL, Hon. M.A., Litt.D., Ph.D. With 21 facsimile plates. Royal 4to. Paper boards, cloth back. 21s net.

**Runic and Heroic Poems of the Old Teutonic Peoples.** Edited by BRUCE DICKINS, Allen Scholar, sometime Scholar of Magdalene College. Demy 8vo. 6s net.

**The Modern Study of Literature.** An Introduction to Literary Theory and Interpretation. By R. G. MOULTON, Ph.D., Head of the Department of General Literature in the University of Chicago. 12mo. 10s net. University of Chicago Press.

**The Dialect of Hackness** (North-East Yorkshire), with Original Specimens, and a Word-List. By G. H. COWLING, M.A. Demy 8vo. 9s net. Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series.

**The Theory of Abstract Ethics.** By THOMAS WHITTAKER, Author of *The Neo-Platonists*. Crown 8vo. 4s 6d net.

**Forerunners and Rivals of Christianity.** Being Studies in Religious History from 330 B.C. to 330 A.D. By F. LEGGE, F.S.A. In 2 volumes. Demy 8vo, 25s net.

**The Commonitorium of Vincentius of Lerins.** Edited, with an introduction and notes, by R. S. MOXON, B.D., Head Master of Lincoln School. Crown 8vo. 9s net. Cambridge Patristic Texts.

**Coronation Rites.** By REGINALD MAXWELL WOOLLEY, B.D., Rector and Vicar of Minting, Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. With 4 plates. Crown 8vo. 5s net. Cambridge Handbooks of Liturgical Study.

**Bach's Chorals.** Part I, The Hymns and Hymn Melodies of the "Passions" and Oratorios. By C. SANFORD TERRY. Fcap 4to. 2s 6d net.

**A Course of Modern Analysis.** An Introduction to the General Theory of Infinite Processes and of Analytic Functions; with an Account of the Principal Transcendental Functions. Second edition, completely revised. By E. T. WHITTAKER, D.Sc., F.R.S., and G. N. WATSON, M.A. Large royal 8vo. 18s net.

**Collected Papers on Spectroscopy.** By G. D. LIVEING, lately Professor of Chemistry, and Sir J. DEWAR, Jacksonian Professor, in the University of Cambridge. With numerous illustrations and tables. Large royal 8vo. 30s net.

**The Book of Matriculations and Degrees.** A catalogue of those who have been matriculated or admitted to any degree in the University of Cambridge from 1901 to 1912. Demy 8vo. 12s 6d net.

**A Short History of Japan.** By ERNEST WILSON CLEMENT. 12mo. 4s net. University of Chicago Press.

**A Short History of Belgium.** By LÉON VAN DER ESSEN, Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of History in the University of Louvain. With maps and illustrations. 12mo. 4s net. University of Chicago Press.

**University of Chicago Press Periodicals.** New parts of the following are now ready:—

**Classical Philology.** Quarterly. Annual subscription 13s 3d net; single nos 4s 4d net (post free).

**Modern Philology.** Monthly. Annual subscription 14s 2d net; single nos 2s net (post free).

**The Classical Journal.** Monthly. Annual subscription 7s 2d net; single nos 1s 2d net (post free).

**The English Journal.** Monthly. Annual subscription 12s 2d net; single nos 1s 6d net (post free).

**The American Journal of Sociology.** Bi-monthly. Annual subscription 10s net; single nos 2s 4d net (post free).

**The Journal of Political Economy.** Monthly. Annual subscription 14s net; single nos 1s 8d net (post free).

Jetter Lane, London.

## Smith, Elder & Co.'s NEW BOOKS.

### With Scott: The Silver Lining.

By GRIFFITH TAYLOR, D.Sc., one of the Geologists of Capt. Scott's Antarctic Expedition. With Facsimiles, Maps, and nearly 200 Illustrations. Small royal 8vo, 18s. net.

### The Luck of Thirteen The Story of Wanderings and Flight through Montenegro and Serbia.

By Mr. and Mrs. JAN GORDON. With 4 Coloured Plates, 16 pages of Half-tone Illustrations, and a Map. Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

### Robertson of Brighton, 1816-1853

By the Very Rev. H. HENSLEY HENSON, Dean of Durham. With a Portrait. Crown 8vo, 2s. net.

### Recollections of an Admiral's Wife

By LADY POORE. With a Portrait. Large post 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

### The Voyages of the 'Morning'

By Capt. GERALD S. DOORLY, R.N.R. With 16 pages of Illustrations and a Map. Large post 8vo, 6s. net. [In April.]

### More Minor Horrors

By Dr. A. E. SHIPLEY, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. In paper cover, 1s. 6d. net; in cloth, 2s. net. [Shortly.]

### Nearing Jordan: Being a Third Series of Sixty Years in the Wilderness.

By Sir HENRY W. LUCY. Small demy 8vo, 10s. 6d. net. [In April.]

## NEW FICTION.

### A Great Success

By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

### The Red Cross Barge

By Mrs. BELLOC LOWNDES, Author of 'Good Old Anna,' &c. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. "A most original and discreet story of the war."—*Morning Post*.

### Jitny and the Boys

By BENNET COPPLESTONE. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

### Red Screens: a Romance of Lakeland

By CECIL HEADLAM, Author of 'Friends that Fail Not,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. net.

### Content with Flies

By MARY and JANE FINDLATER, Authors of 'Crossriggs,' 'Penny Monypenny,' &c. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net. [March 23.]

### Alchimie Gold

By B. PAUL NEUMAN, Author of 'Oliver,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. [In March.]

### The Sailor

By J. C. SNAITH, Author of 'Broke of Covenand,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. [In April.]

### The Triumph of Tim

By HORACE A. VACHELL, Author of 'Blinds Down,' 'Spraggs' Canyon,' &c. Crown 8vo, 6s. net. [In April.]

London:

SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15 Waterloo Place, S.W.

NATION.—"A golden book of criticism."

## HENRY JAMES

LAST BOOK

### NOTES ON NOVELISTS.

Small demy 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

### THE BOOK OF COMMON JOYS

Crown 8vo. By MARY L. PENDERED. 4s. 6d. net. A charming book of graceful papers on the possibility of happiness under a great variety of circumstances, by a writer who has herself mastered the art of being happy. [Ready next week.]

A NEW BOOK BY

## BARON F. VON HÜGEL.

Crown 8vo. THE GERMAN SOUL. 2s. 6d. net. This book attempts to discover the precise error in the German "Realist" conception of the State and war, and to elucidate the character of the German (in contrast with the English) soul. [Ready shortly.]

### VISION AND VESTURE.

A Study of William Blake in Modern Thought. By CHARLES GARDNER. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net. [Ready shortly.]

### THE ADORNMENT OF THE SPIRITUAL MARRIAGE; THE BOOK OF TRUTH; and THE SPARKLING STONE.

By JAN VAN RUYSBROECK. Translated into English from the Original Flemish, by C. A. WYNSCHENK DOM. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net. With an Introduction by EVELYN UNDERHILL.

The three greatest works of this great Flemish Mystic, and two of these are for the first time translated into English.

A NEW EDITION OF THE

### CATHEDRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN. Their History and Architecture.

By the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A. F.S.A. F.R.Hist.S. With numerous Illustrations by HERBERT RAILTON, and others. Square fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s. net; leather, 6s. 6d. net.

### THE NEW EUROPE.

Some Essays in Reconstruction.

By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. Crown 8vo, 1s. 6d. net. LORD CROMER in the *Spectator*.—"Six thoughtful little essays.... Sufficient for all practical purposes."

### NATIONALITY & THE WAR.

By ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. With Coloured Maps. Large crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

*Athenæum*.—"A careful study in political geography, well conceived, well thought out, and well and sometimes eloquently written."

### THE ECONOMY AND FINANCE OF THE WAR.

Crown 8vo. By Prof. A. C. PIGOU. 1s. net.

This book explains the nature of the net economic costs as distinguished from the nominal money costs of the war, and discusses different kinds of private economy, the problem of the foreign exchanges, the advantages of taxes and war loans, &c. [Ready next week.]

### THE RAMBLES OF A CANADIAN NATURALIST.

By S. T. WOOD.

With 6 Colour Pictures by R. HOLMES, and 27 Decorations in Black and White. Square 8vo, 6s. net.

These essays are characterized by their graceful poetic style, and the author's great love of nature is revealed in everything he describes.

### EARTH LAYS. Geological and Other Moods.

By COLIN TOLLY. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

*Dundee Courier*.—"Fraught with the soul of true poetry.... some rare gem thoughts."

### J. M. DENT & SONS, Ltd.

15 ALDINE HOUSE, BEDFORD ST., W.C.

## Oxford University Press.

**Rajput Painting.** Being an Account of the Hindu Paintings of Rajasthan and the Panjab Himalayas from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century, described in their Relation to Contemporary Thought. With Texts and Translations. By ANANDA COOMARASWAMY. Vol. I. TEXT. Map and 12 Illustrations in the Text. Imperial 4to. Vol. II. PLATES. 108 Plates. Imperial 4to. 2 vols. 5l. 5s. net.

**Early Worcester Manuscripts.** Thirty-Two Facsimiles in Colotype, with Transcriptions, Introductions, and Notes, of certain Seventh and Eighth Century MSS. in the Cathedral Library of Worcester. By C. H. TURNER. Royal 4to, 38s. net.

**The Sarum Missal.** By J. WICKHAM LEGG. Royal 8vo. 30s. net.

**The Assumption of the Virgin.** A Miracle Play from the N-Town Cycle. Edited by W. W. GREG. 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

**Keigwin's Rebellion (1683-4).** An Episode in the History of Bombay. By R. and O. STACHEY. With 3 Illustrations and 2 Maps. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net. "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies."

**Lord Selkirk's Work in Canada.** By CHESTER MARTIN. 8vo. "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies." [Immediately.]

**Imperial Unity & the Dominions.** By A. B. KEITH. 8vo. [Immediately.]

**Portugal.** An Anthology, Edited, with English versions, by GEORGE YOUNG. With a Preface by Dr. THEOPHILO BRAGA (ex-President of the Portuguese Republic). With Frontispiece. 8vo, 7s. 6d. net.

**Dante's De Monarchia.** Being the Oxford Text, Edited by Dr. E. MOORE, with an Introduction on the Political Theory of Dante by W. H. V. READE. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

**Some Love Songs of Petrarch.** Translated and Annotated, with a Biographical Introduction, by W. D. FOULKE. Crown 8vo, 3s. 6d. net.

**The Life and Times of Tennyson (from 1809 to 1850).** By T. R. LOUNSBURY. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

**The Poems of Robert W. Sterling.** Born Nov. 19, 1893. Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. Lieutenant R. Scots Fusiliers. Killed in action St. George's Day, 1915. Photogravure Frontispiece and a Facsimile. Fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d. net; lamb-skin, 3s. 6d. net.

**Applied Strict Counterpoint.** By C. H. KITSON. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d. net. [Immediately.]

**A Vedic Grammar for Students.** By A. A. MACDONELL. Crown 8vo. 12s. 6d. net. [Immediately.] This is a companion volume to the author's 'Sanskrit Grammar,' now in its third edition.

**Comparative Religion: its  
Adjuncts and Allies.** By L. H. JORDAN. Royal 8vo, 12s. 6d. net.

**A Pocket Lexicon to the Greek  
New Testament.** By A. SOUTER. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. net; and on Oxford India Paper, 5s. 6d. net.

**An Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.** Based on the MS. Collections of the late Joseph Bosworth, edited and enlarged by T. N. TOLLER. 4to, 2l. 15s. net. Supplement, Part I. (A-Eor), 7s. 6d. net. NOW READY, Supplement, Part II., 10s. 6d. net.

Complete Catalogue post free on application.

London: HUMPHREY MILFORD,  
Oxford University Press, Amen Corner, E.C.

## WARD, LOCK &amp; CO.'S LIST

# THE MARCH WINDSOR

HALLIWELL SUTCLIFFE'S NEW ROMANCE  
**THE GAY HAZARD.**

COMPLETE STORIES BY  
GERTRUDE PAGE. EDEN PHILLPOTTS. LAURENCE NORTH.

FINELY ILLUSTRATED WAR ARTICLES.  
**NORTH SEA FISHERMEN AND THE WAR.**  
By TOM WING, M.P.

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

By Sir H. H. JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G. K.C.B.

## NEW SIX-SHILLING FICTION

FROM ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS

### THE CRIMSON FIELD

Halliwell Sutcliffe

For the theme of this new romance Mr. Halliwell Sutcliffe has gone further back into English history than in any of his previous books, and, under the title of 'The Crimson Field,' gives us a vivid story of Flodden, that strangely varied battle, with its unusual contrasts, alternating superiority on either side, and the death of the Scottish King in the midst of the struggle. In the first historical romance of the modern school written on the period of that momentous conflict the author approaches Flodden Field with the march of the dalemen of Wharfe to the scene of the fight, and shows their share in the last wild charge that settled the issue of the battle.

### FREY AND HIS WIFE

(3s. 6d.)

Maurice Hewlett

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new work is a saga told with the wealth of detail and vivid actuality which have made the author's excursions into primitive Scandinavian history and legend as fascinating and as strongly human in their appeal as the medieval romances which first made him famous.

### FAITH TRESILIAN

Eden Phillpotts

A vivid story of love and high adventure on the Cornish coast. Mr. Phillpotts's books are quite unlike those of any other novelist, and his latest, strongly individual, is likely to prove itself one of the best novels of the year.

### THE BORDERER

Harold Bindloss

Academy. "This author's novels are terse, powerful, yet graceful, showing intimate knowledge and acute observation, never overweighed with description, yet containing many delightful pictures."

### THE BROKEN THREAD

William Le Queux

Mr. Le Queux can always be relied upon for a story crammed with excitement, and in this new tale, which concerns a tendetta and its workings, he is seen at his very best.

### THE INTERIOR

Lindsay Russell

This book is fresh proof that Lindsay Russell is a born story-teller; it glows with colour and emotion, and contains a love story that will leave few readers unmoved.

### THE WRAITH OF OLVERSTONE

Florence Warden

A really remarkable sensation story in Miss Warden's inimitable style—one whirl of thrills and incident.

### THE FOOTLIGHT GLARE

Alice and Claude Askew

Alice and Claude Askew need no introduction as writers of powerful emotional stories, and in 'The Footlight Glare' they have produced a vivid, rapidly moving, and entrancing romance.

### HUMAN NATURE

Marie Connor Leighton

Romance, mystery, and sensation, three ingredients skilfully blended as Mrs. Leighton alone knows how, go to make a most holding and engrossing story from this popular writer's pen.

### THE SALT OF THE EARTH

Fred M. White

Abounds in tense and exciting situations, and Mr. White's critics are of opinion that he has never written a better story.

### THE ANNEXATION SOCIETY

J. S. Fletcher

"Mr. J. S. Fletcher has certainly scored a record with his 'Annexation Society.' It is the most breathlessly exciting story that we ever remember to have read."—*Western Mail*.

### BENTLEY'S CONSCIENCE

Paul Trent

Mr. Paul Trent's stories 'The Vow' and 'The Foundling' were powerful tales with a motive. 'Bentley's Conscience,' as its title indicates, is of the same school.

### A DEBT DISCHARGED

Edgar Wallace

There is no lack of excitement in this brightly written novel, which holds the attention and interest of the reader to the end. The popular author of 'Sanders of the River' again displays his gifts of originality and crisp dialogue.

JUST READY.

Price 1s. net.

### INCOME TAX. By F. G. Underhay, M.A.

A Summary of the Law of Income Tax, Super Tax, and EXCESS PROFITS DUTY under the Finance Act, 1915.

## WARD, LOCK & CO.'S SEVENPENNY NOVELS.

Cloth gilt, with Frontispiece, and wrapper in Colours.

- |                                    |                         |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 THE GARDEN OF LIES               | Justus M. Forman        |
| 2 ANNA, THE ADVENTURESS            | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 3 RAINBOW ISLAND                   | Louis Tracy             |
| 4 THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE DEVIL        | Guy Boothby             |
| 5 THE IMPOSTOR                     | Harold Bindloss         |
| 6 THE LODESTAR                     | Max Pemberton           |
| 7 A STUDY IN SCARLET               | A. Conan Doyle          |
| 8 YOUNG LORD STRANLEIGH            | Robert Barr             |
| 9 THE MOTHER                       | Eden Phillpotts         |
| 10 THE CRIMSON BLIND               | Fred M. White           |
| 11 WHEN I WAS CZAR                 | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 12 IN WHITE RAIMENT                | William Le Queux        |
| 13 NOT PROVEN                      | A. and C. Askew         |
| 14 A MAKER OF HISTORY              | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 15 BUCHANAN'S WIFE                 | Justus M. Forman        |
| 16 THE PILLAR OF LIGHT             | Louis Tracy             |
| 17 A BID FOR FORTUNE               | Guy Boothby             |
| 18 THE DUST OF CONFLICT            | Harold Bindloss         |
| 19 THE DAY OF TEMPTATION           | William Le Queux        |
| 20 TWO BAD BLUE EYES               | "Rita"                  |
| 21 MR. WINGRAVE, MILLIONAIRE       | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 22 THE CORNER HOUSE                | Fred M. White           |
| 23 IN STRANGE COMPANY              | Guy Boothby             |
| 24 THE SPORTING CHANCE             | A. and C. Askew         |
| 25 THE GOLD WOLF                   | Max Pemberton           |
| 26 A DAMAGED REPUTATION            | Harold Bindloss         |
| 27 THE SOUL OF GOLD                | Justus M. Forman        |
| 28 THE MARRIAGE OF ESTHER          | Guy Boothby             |
| 29 BY WIT OF WOMAN                 | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 30 LADY BARBARITY                  | J. C. Snaith            |
| 31 THE SECRET                      | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 32 THE WHEEL O' FORTUNE            | Louis Tracy             |
| 33 THE SLAVE OF SILENCE            | Fred M. White           |
| 34 DARBY AND JOAN                  | "Rita"                  |
| 35 THE RED CHANCELLOR              | Sir Wm. Magnay          |
| 36 THE TEMPTRESS                   | William Le Queux        |
| 37 PRO PATRIA                      | Max Pemberton           |
| 38 THE FASCINATION OF THE KING     | Guy Boothby             |
| 39 WILD SHEBA                      | A. and C. Askew         |
| 40 BY SNARE OF LOVE                | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 41 BENEATH HER STATION             | Harold Bindloss         |
| 42 HOPE, MY WIFE                   | L. G. Moberly           |
| 43 THE MISSIONER                   | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 44 THE MESSAGE OF FATE             | Louis Tracy             |
| 45 THE WAYFARERS                   | J. C. Snaith            |
| 46 TOMMY CARTERET                  | Justus M. Forman        |
| 47 DR. NIKOLA                      | Guy Boothby             |
| 48 THE SUNDIAL                     | Fred M. White           |
| 49 WILES OF THE WICKED             | William Le Queux        |
| 50 ACROSS THE WORLD FOR A WIFE     | Guy Boothby             |
| 51 A LOST LEADER                   | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 52 THE ETONIAN                     | A. and C. Askew         |
| 53 HIS LADY'S PLEASURE             | Harold Bindloss         |
| 54 A COURIER OF FORTUNE            | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 55 JOURNEY'S END                   | Justus M. Forman        |
| 56 PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN             | Guy Boothby             |
| 57 LORD STRANLEIGH, Philanthropist | Robert Barr             |
| 58 HEART OF GOLD                   | L. G. Moberly           |
| 59 NETTA                           | Fred M. White           |
| 60 SYLVIA'S CHAUFFEUR              | Louis Tracy             |
| 61 THE TRIFLER                     | Archibald Eyre          |
| 62 AN EYE FOR AN EYE               | William Le Queux        |
| 63 THE GOVERNORS                   | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 64 THE STOLEN LADY                 | A. and C. Askew         |
| 65 HAWTREY'S DEPUTY                | Harold Bindloss         |
| 66 THE QUEEN'S ADVOCATE            | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 67 A MAKER OF NATIONS              | Guy Boothby             |
| 68 AS WE FORGIVE THEM              | William Le Queux        |
| 69 A MILLIONAIRE OF YESTERDAY      | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 70 A RED, RED ROSE                 | Katharine Tynan         |
| 71 A CRIME ON CANVAS               | Fred M. White           |
| 72 LONG LIVE THE KING!             | Guy Boothby             |
| 73 RAVENSHAW OF RIETHOLME          | Bertram Mitford         |
| 74 THE KING OF DIAMONDS            | Louis Tracy             |
| 75 THE WORLD'S GREAT SNARE         | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 76 HELEN OF THE MOOR               | A. and C. Askew         |
| 77 THE LEAGUE OF THE LEOPARD       | Harold Bindloss         |
| 78 HER SPLENDID SIN                | Headon Hill             |
| 79 DR. NIKOLA'S EXPERIMENT         | Guy Boothby             |
| 80 WHOSO FINDETH A WIFE            | William Le Queux        |
| 81 THE STOWAWAY                    | Louis Tracy             |
| 82 THE LAW OF THE LAND             | Fred M. White           |
| 83 MR. MARK'S SECRET               | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 84 SANDERS OF THE RIVER            | Edgar Wallace           |
| 85 UNDER THE BLACK EAGLE           | A. W. Marchmont         |
| 86 JOY, A HAPPY SOUL               | L. G. Moberly           |
| 87 THE RED RAT'S DAUGHTER          | Guy Boothby             |
| 88 THE DREAM DAUGHTER              | A. and C. Askew         |
| 89 THE LIBERATIONIST               | Harold Bindloss         |
| 90 LORD STRANLEIGH ABROAD          | Robert Barr             |
| 91 JEANNE OF THE MARSHES           | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 92 A RACE WITH RUIN                | Headon Hill             |
| 93 A FATAL LEGACY                  | Louis Tracy             |
| 94 THE BOND OF BLACK               | William Le Queux        |
| 95 A FATAL DOSE                    | Fred M. White           |
| 96 THE KIDNAPPED PRESIDENT         | Guy Boothby             |
| 97 THE PEOPLE OF THE RIVER         | Edgar Wallace           |
| 98 CHRISTINA                       | L. G. Moberly           |
| 99 THE MASTER MUMMER               | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 100 THE GOLDEN GIRL                | A. and C. Askew         |
| 101 THE SILENT BARRIER             | Louis Tracy             |
| 102 THE COTTAGE IN THE CHINE       | Eden Hill               |
| 103 MY INDIAN QUEEN                | Guy Boothby             |
| 104 THE IDOL OF THE TOWN           | Wm. Le Queux            |
| 105 FALSE EVIDENCE                 | E. P. Oppenheim         |
| 106 THE CARDINAL MOTH              | Fred M. White           |
| 107 THE PROTECTOR                  | Harold Bindloss         |
| 108 HIS LITTLE GIRL                | L. G. Moberly           |
| 109 WHITE WALLS                    | Max Pemberton           |
| 110 MONEY OR WIFE                  | Effie Adelaide Rowlands |

WARD, LOCK & CO., Ltd., SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

## Macmillan's New Books.

### Leaves from a Field Note Book.

By J. H. MORGAN, late Home Office Commissioner with the British Expeditionary Force. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net.

*The Globe*.—"One has nothing but praise for this admirable book, which records the impressions of a trained observer, whose official duties took him behind the scenes to a greater extent than has been the case with most writers of war books."

ABRIDGED EDITION. 1s. net.

### Ordeal by Battle. ABRIDGED EDITION.

By F. S. OLIVER. Crown 8vo, 1s. net.

*Daily Mail*.—"No extracts can do justice to the vigour and irony of what is beyond question the most remarkable piece of political writing that the present war has evoked. Mr. Oliver's introduction is a veritable masterpiece."

EDITED BY EDITH WHARTON.

### The Book of the Homeless.

Original Articles in Verse and Prose. Illustrated. The book is sold for the benefit of the American Hostels for Refugees and of the Children of Flanders Rescue Committee. Demy 4to, 21s. net.

### Heart of Europe.

By RALPH ADAMS CRAM. Illustrated. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

\* This work describes Northern France, Belgium, and Flanders, and the treasures of art and beauty enshrined in that beautiful land before the devastation of the Great War.

### Modern Europe.

By SYDNEY HERBERT. With Maps. Crown 8vo. [Shortly.]

\* This work provides a comprehensive survey of European history from the time of the French Revolution to the year 1914.

### Aircraft in War and Peace.

By WILLIAM A. ROBSON. With Illustrations. Crown 8vo, 2s. 6d. net.

*Motor*.—"The book is one that can be read with profit by every one interested in flight. The author has collected a great deal of information as to what has already been done in the present war."

### Six French Poets.

Studies in Contemporary Literature. By AMY LOWELL, Author of 'Sword Blades and Poppy Seed,' &c. With Portraits. 8vo, 10s. 6d. net.

*Contents*: Émile Verhaeren—Albert Samain—Remy de Gourmont—Henri de Régnier—François Jammes—Paul Fort.

*The New Witness*.—"I can only think of two English writers, both men, who have written anything so illuminating, so critical in the best sense of the word, as in this delightful book, the outcome of a series of lectures on modern French poetry delivered in Boston last year."

### The Shepherd of the North

By RICHARD AUMERLE MAHER. Extra crown 8vo, 5s. net. [Immediately.]

\* The hero of this book is a Roman Catholic bishop of singularly fine character. The story of his work among the people of the Adirondack country, and particularly of the part that he plays in the fight that is waged against an encroaching railroad, is intensely dramatic, and comes to a thrilling climax with a forest fire, described in a most vivid and powerful manner.

MACMILLAN'S NEW THEOLOGICAL LIST  
free on application.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD., London.

## Mr. Murray's New Books.

### WILLIAM WORDSWORTH:

His Life, Works, and Influence.

By GEORGE McLEAN HARPER, Professor of the English Language and Literature at Princeton University. Two Vols. Illustrations. 24s. net.

"His work has a point of view which directs, without deflecting its course, and it offers very interesting new material."—*The Times*.

"It shows a deep understanding of the poet and enthusiasm for him and his work, allied with a critical capacity for seeing the vulnerable points in both. It is, moreover, excellently written."—*Evening Standard*.

"A work of permanent value."—*Morning Post*.

"A book which every student of Wordsworth will have to read."—*Daily News*.

### MEANWHILE.

A PACKET OF WAR LETTERS. By H. L. G. 2s. 6d. net.

"They touch subjects present to the minds of non-combatants at home, always with the frank helpfulness of a friend, and the insight of a mature and reflective mind."—*The Times*.

### THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

By ARNOLD T. GRAVES. 1s. net.

A sequel to 'THE LONG RETREAT.' It chronicles in rhyme how the British troops turned on the enemy and helped to beat him back beyond the Aisne.

### THE CARTHAGINIAN:

A Tragedy in Three Acts.

By FRANK TAYLOR, Author of 'The Gallant Way.' 2s. 6d. net.

### THE LAST LAP.

By THEODORE ANDREA COOK, Editor of the *Field*. 1s. net.

A continuation of 'Kaiser, Krupp, and Kultur' and 'Kultur and Catastrophe,' carrying the story from June to December, 1915.

### CHRISTIANITY & POLITICS.

By W. CUNNINGHAM, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Archdeacon of Ely. 6s. net.

### PRIMATES OF THE FOUR GEORGES.

By A. W. ROWDEN, K.C. 12s. net.

Biographies of the Archbishops of Canterbury from 1715 to 1828. With portraits.

### NOTABLE NEW NOVELS.

By GERTRUDE ATHERTON, Author of 'Perch of the Devil,' 'Ancestors,' &c.

### MRS. BALFAME. 6s.

A remarkable story, centring round the murder of a politician. The characters are developed with all Mrs. Atherton's skill, and the suspense and mystery sustained to the end.

### THE SONG OF THE LARK.

By WILLA S. CATHER. 6s.

The story of a *prima donna's* life, from childhood to international fame. A story of boundless ambition, of splendid triumphs, and of the influence of love on a singer's career.

JOHN MURRAY, LONDON.

## Novello & Co.'s Publications

### THE INTERPRETATION OF THE MUSIC OF THE XVIIth AND XVIIIth CENTURIES

As revealed by Contemporary Evidence.

By ARNOLD DOLMETSCH.

Published as a Net Book. Price 10s. net.

### APPENDIX

Containing Twenty-Two Illustrative Pieces.

Price 3s. 6d.

### THE SOURCES OF KEYBOARD MUSIC IN ENGLAND

By CHARLES VAN DEN BORREN,

Professor of the Université Nouvelle of Brussels. Translated from the French by

JAMES E. MATTHEW.

Published as a net book. Price, cloth gilt, 7s. net.

### CHORAL TECHNIQUE AND INTERPRETATION

By HENRY COWARD,

Mus. Doc. Oxon.

Published as a net book. Price, cloth gilt, 5s. net.

### THE TEACHING AND ACCOMPANIMENT OF PLAINSONG

By FRANCIS BURGESS.

Published as a net book.

Price, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

### THE MUSIC OF THE BIBLE

With some account of the Development of Modern Musical Instruments from Ancient Types.

By JOHN STAINER.

New Edition, with Additional Illustrations and Supplementary Notes.

By the Rev. F. W. GALPIN, M.A., F.L.S.

Published as a net book. Price, cloth gilt, 5s. net.

### SONGS FROM THE PLAYS OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

With Dances and Incidental Music as sung and danced by the Bermondsey Guild of Play.

Written and compiled by

MRS. G. T. KIMMINS.

Published as a net book.

Price, half bound, paper sides, gilt top, 5s. net.

### DR. ARNE AND "RULE BRITANNIA."

By W. H. CUMMINGS.

Published as a net book.

Price, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

### GOD SAVE THE KING

The Origin and History of the Music and Words of the National Anthem.

By W. H. CUMMINGS.

Published as a net book.

Price, cloth gilt, 3s. 6d. net.

### PROGRAMME MUSIC IN THE LAST FOUR CENTURIES

By F. NIECKS.

Published as a net book. Price, cloth, 12s. 6d. net.

London: NOVELLO & COMPANY, Limited.

## Notes and News.

OWING to the increase in the price of coloured paper our present issue appears without the facsimile wrapper, but extra pages of matter have been introduced into the number, which will, we hope, be a compensation to our readers.

In our April number we propose to include articles on Paying for the War, Hellenic Civilization, General Principles of Physiology, Aviation, and the Task of the Antiquary, containing notices of old documents and Registers.

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-ROUCH was in good form in his lecture on 'The Commerce of Thought' at the Royal Institution on Friday, Feb. 25. He began with that fascinating subject the history of trade routes from the earliest times. How, he asked, were oysters conveyed from Richborough in Kent to be served alive at Roman tables? What would one not give to see a bill of lading of Solomon's ships that went to Tarshish, or to know the incidents of a lumberers' camp on Lebanon? As showing how trade routes change, he instanced the decay of the commercial glories of Spain and Venice, and pointed out that, just as Stephenson's invention of the locomotive caused stage-coaches to be driven off the roads, so the motor-car was bringing the roads back to their own again. The great sailing ships from Cape Horn used, the lecturer continued, to lie off his Cornish home on their return; but the opening of the Panama Canal had rendered them obsolete, and they were now being sold to Italian merchants, to be broken up for old iron after a coasting voyage or two.

Turning from commerce to the imagination, Sir Arthur spoke of a young English engineer, in charge of a party of Japanese working in a Vancouver forest, finding in a deserted hut a copy of one of "Q.'s" stories; and he recited one of Sappho's poems written two thousand years ago on the back of a washing-bill, and recently discovered among the wrappings of a mummy.

THE coming celebration of Shakespeare's tercentenary will, doubtless, produce some books of the occasion. We do not expect much of worth from this source, for the field is already amply filled. The lives, anthologies, introductions, and special studies of various aspects of Shakespeare with which the professional reader is familiar usually copy ("convey" the wise it call") from predecessors. There is a less useful class of publication which deals with such themes as Shakespeare's probable visit to Venice, his way of concealing political allegory in his greatest plays, or the astonishing blindness of scholars to "obvious" corrections of insoluble passages.

Real research concerning Shakespeare and the Elizabethan period is confined to a very few. Of these Mrs. Stopes is one of the most indefatigable, and her books, though not free from conjecture, always contain some valuable matter derived from first-hand perusal of Elizabethan sources. We welcome, therefore, 'Shakespeare's Industry,' and hope that it will not be the last fruit of her lifelong study and enthusiasm.

THE March number of *The Round Table* has a discussion of 'The Problem of Women in Industry,' and the extraordinary development of such workers is, perhaps, the most striking change in the country due to the war. At present it is recognized as a necessity due to special war conditions, but, as the writer shows, there is no general agreement as to the principles which

should govern pay and work. Philosophers and economists who, like the Government, recognize difficulties, and have to be forced to make up their minds, have had a sufficient say. It is now time to settle some definite standard for fixing women's wages, and the writer does useful work in pointing out the cross-currents involved in the movement, while he is aware that "economic laws" are "not inexorable or unalterable." Neither, we trust, is the way of the Post Office, which strikes us as one-sided and far from ideal.

THE Premier Prix Gobert has been awarded to M. Charles Bémont for his book 'Le Recueil d'Actes relatifs à l'administration des Rois d'Angleterre en Guyenne au XIII. Siècle.' The author, who probably was guided in the selection of his subject by the friendly relations between France and England, shows clearly how justly and generously the Plantagenet kings treated their French subjects. The English administration encouraged all forms of work and commerce, and passed many ordinances with these objects in view. The English language was not imposed on Guyenne, for, whilst official documents were, as everywhere at that period, in Latin, notices and deeds of popular nature were in the Gascon tongue.

The edicts and charters of Edward I. throw much light on English life and manners. One of the most important manuscripts M. Bémont utilized for his work is in the library of Wolfenbüttel, and he was not permitted to copy it until after several years of delay. M. Bémont's treatise will, we hope, be translated into English.

CLASSICAL literature has recently been illustrated by archaeological discovery. The Seventeenth Idyll of Theocritus is a panegyric of the political achievements of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and the poet's accuracy has been attested by a Greek inscription found at Aspendos, in Pamphylia, published in the Italian, *Monumenti Antichi* of last year.

Among other of the Ptolemaic conquests lauded by Theocritus was that of Pamphylia, whose inhabitants, he alleged, at a sign from the king obeyed him. This statement had been hitherto regarded as an exaggeration because historians assigned the Egyptian occupation of the country to Ptolemy III. The inscription from Aspendos in honour of Philadelphus, however, proves conclusively that Theocritus was justified in his statement as to Pamphylia, and this fact is particularly interesting as having been substantiated just at the time when the new manuscript of Theocritus found at Antinoë is being edited.

The *Athenæum* Subject Index to Periodicals has by this time made considerable advance, and deserves the attention of the careful reader. The Class Lists for 1915 include more than 10,000 entries, selected from over 400 English, American, and Continental periodicals. Those who have had to wander over a waste of magazines in search of some rare oasis of important matter will need no hint of the service thus rendered, which is due to the labours of British librarians assisted by specialists. The subjects of the Lists include 'The European War,' 'Theology and Philosophy,' 'Sports and Games,' 'Preventive Medicine and Hygiene,' and 'Music.'

A NUMBER of readers and contributors desire to mark the completion in October last of the twelfth volume of *The Scottish Historical Review* by the publication of a General Index, which will not only make the varied material in the volumes readily accessible, but will also serve as an expression of the esteem with

which the editor, Dr. James MacLehose, is regarded by students of Scottish history. To cover the expenses, it is hoped that a sufficient number of readers of the Review agree to contribute 7s. 6d. each. The intention is that each contributor should receive a copy of the Index volume. Those in favour of this proposal should forward their names with a remittance to Mr. D. Baird Smith, 205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. The idea is backed by a list of distinguished names, but the work of the Review itself should be sufficient to commend it.

\* \* \* \* \*

WE have been requested to give publicity to the following facts and comments:—

"The meeting of Convocation of the University of Bristol convened for Feb. 18 last did not take place, members of Convocation having been circularized by Mr. James Rafter, the Registrar of the University, to the effect that there was no business for the consideration of Convocation.

"Graduates condemn the action of the Registrar as *ultra vires*. They resent it as an improper interference with their rights as members of Convocation and an unwarrantable impediment to the fulfilment by Convocation of its statutory duties.

"Graduates further complain that the University Court wilfully persists in ignoring and violating its statutory obligation to communicate its minutes to Convocation. There has been, in fact, no communication of the Court's minutes to Convocation from the foundation of the University down to the present hour."

\* \* \* \* \*

SOUND common sense was a welcome feature of Prof. E. J. Urwick's recent lecture at the School of Economics on 'How the Well-to-do must Help to Pay for the War.' He pointed out that, as the average income in this country was below 200l., his remarks were intended for all who were better off, a standard which would include most of his listeners. We trust that an attempt will be made to secure at least as much publicity for this lecture as for the nonsense talked and written nowadays.

\* \* \* \* \*

THE most considerable (indeed, the only real) talent in letters shown by royalty of recent years belongs to Carmen Sylva, who was better known under that name than as Queen and Dowager-Queen of Roumania. German by birth, she identified herself entirely with her adopted country, and her verses and fairy tales brought her an international reputation.

\* \* \* \* \*

By the death of our old contributor Sir Laurence Gomme, announced on Feb. 25, London loses an admirable and devoted servant, whose abilities were increased by his enthusiasm. Our regrets are tempered by the thought that his long and successful work on the County Council—the final result of more than forty years of municipal service—had come to a close, though we might have had more books like the 'London' of 1914, a suggestive inquiry into the Roman origins of the great city.

Sir Laurence's career was a notable instance of the combination of wide learning and first-rate powers of business. He was the more effective in the London of the present because no one knew and envisaged the London of the past more clearly. He has left a memorial to himself in the names of Kingsway and Aldwych, and in a host of books which illustrate his dual mastery of institutions and their far-distant origins. If London cherishes its history and associations, the habit is largely due to Gomme.

He was the original founder and sometime Secretary of the Folk-Lore Society, and he edited its *Journal* as well as *The Antiquary* and *The Archaeological Review*, and that invaluable collection for students, "The Gentleman's Magazine Library." He was a master, too, of statistics, in which he first made his reputation, and he had much to do with the education of London

when it came under the hands of the L.C.C. Here his powers of untiring work and tactful organization were happily revealed. London, which has hardly occupied the place it should in well-instructed enterprise, ought to be grateful for the life-work of such a man and scholar.

\* \* \* \* \*

DR. WILLIAM ANGUS KNIGHT, who died on March 4, was from 1876 to 1902 Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews, where his most important work was, perhaps, the inauguration of the L.L.A. degree for women. He will, however, be best remembered as an enthusiastic Wordsworthian, the founder of the Wordsworth Society, and editor of a large amount of materials concerning the poet and his sister. He was busy all his life with books of various kinds—memoirs, studies in philosophy and literature, and anthologies. None of these is of the first rank, though some, such as 'Principal Shairp and his Friends' and the 'Memoir of John Nichol,' are pleasant records of interesting men.

\* \* \* \* \*

LORD RONALD SUTHERLAND GOWER, who died on March 9th, was a man of considerable versatility, an author, painter, and sculptor. In statuary his Shakespeare monument at Stratford is the best of several works of merit, and he did a good deal of useful work in biographies of artists. He also proved an assiduous and valuable Trustee of the National Gallery. His wide interests are well shown in 'My Reminiscences.'

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. FRED T. JANE, who died on March 8, had made himself a reputation among the group of journalists and authors who pay special attention to the Navy. His annual, 'Fighting Ships,' is well known, and he added another of recent years concerning aircraft.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. RICHARD MUDIE-SMITH, who died on Feb. 22, was well known as a writer on social and economic subjects, and latterly had been on the staff of *The Daily Chronicle*. Earlier, when he was on *The Daily News*, he organized a Census of Public Worship in London, and an exhibition of Sweated Home Industries, which was really useful. He also did editorial work for *The Nation* and the London Missionary Society.

\* \* \* \* \*

By the death of Mr. John Payne, in his 74th year, the world of letters loses a learned scholar, and a diligent translator, especially of Oriental writers. He was long associated with the Villon Society. His renderings include 'The Arabian Nights,' the 'Decameron,' the novels of Bandello, and the poetry of Hafiz, Omar Khayyám, and Villon. He also published a good deal of verse of his own. If his taste in English had been equal to his learning, he would have been a translator of the first rank; but all his work has touches of pedantry which reduce its appeal. It reminds one of Robinson Ellis's versions of Catullus, which may be supremely accurate, but cannot be regarded as satisfactory English.

\* \* \* \* \*

MR. HENRY CLARK, who passed away in his 81st year on Feb. 16, was employed in the Editorial Department of the Religious Tract Society from 1864 till 1914. During the larger part of the intervening half-century he had editorial charge of the Society's periodicals, and prepared some hundreds of juvenile books. He started a monthly series of "Large-Type Shilling Story-Books for Adults," which ran to 130 volumes; while in *The Cottager and Artisan* and *Friendly Greetings* he provided reading for thousands of working men and women.

MARCH, 1916.

CONTENTS.	PAGE
ORIGINAL ARTICLES:—	
NOTES AND NEWS	107
BELGIAN LITERATURE, by Émile Cammaerts	109
NOTES ON MY POEMS, by Arthur Symonds	111
SOME LEADING TENDENCIES IN RECENT POLITICAL THOUGHT: I. THE	
RESUSCITATION OF ROUSSEAU	112
THE ILLUMINATION: A TALE OF A PARIS SLUM, by Frédéric Boutet	114
NOTES FROM OXFORD	119
CAMBRIDGE NOTES	140
HENRY JAMES	141
THE LAND OF MAZEPPA	142
FRENCH BOOKS ON ENGLAND	142
FRANCE AND ENGLAND	142
SALES	142
REVIEWS:—	
PACIFICISM AND COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING (The Main Illusions of	
Pacifism; Justice in War-Time; Labour and the Costs of War; A League	
of Nations; Year-Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International	
Peace; The Uplifting of the Nation by Compulsory Military Training)	115-117
THE WAR: POINTS OF VIEW (A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War; Among	
the Ruins; The Note-Book of an Attaché; My Year of the War; The	
Red Horizon; Hindenburg's March into London; To Ruhleben—and Back;	
Ma Captivité en Allemagne; Vive la France)	118-120
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE (The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire;	
Constantinople, Old and New; With the Turkish Army in the	
Crimes)	121-122
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ADDRESSES (College Addresses; Mornings, Afternoons,	
and Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel; School Homilies)	122-123
EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LETTERS (The Correspondence of Gray, Walpole,	
West, and Ashurst; The Peace of the Augustans; The Life and Romances	
of Mrs. Eliza Haywood)	124-125
"SLACKERS," "SWOTTERS," AND IN BETWEEN (Security; Introducing William	
Allison; Sussex Gorse; These Lynnekers)	126
LIST OF NEW BOOKS	127-138
SCIENCE:—PROGRESS IN HEREDITY (Vigour and Heredity; The Mechanism of	
Mendelian Heredity); SOCIETIES: FORTHCOMING MEETINGS	143-145
FINE ARTS:—VIGÉE-LEBRUN; THE PLAGUE OF INDIVIDUALITY IN ART;	
EXHIBITIONS	146-149
MUSIC:—OPERA; RECITALS; ORCHESTRAL MUSIC; QUARTETS; MUSICAL PLAY;	
THE LATE SIR GEORGE MARTIN; COMING MUSICAL EVENTS	150-151
DRAMA:—SHAKESPEARIAN DRAMA AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HALL; GOSSIP	152

## BELGIAN LITERATURE.

MANY articles, many books, have been published lately on Belgian literature. All those, in English-speaking countries who had a certain knowledge of our poets and novelists were eager to communicate it to the world. And, as the tragedy of Belgium had deeply stirred the public's interest, publishers were equally anxious to satisfy it.

As a very modest member of the modern Belgian school, I am only too glad to witness this movement. It is most important that people should learn to know us better, that they should realize that it is not only our national independence which is threatened to-day, but also our art, our literature, our civilization—a civilization which may compare favourably, despite the disproportion in area and population, with the much-advertised products of a decadent "Kultur."

At the same time, in the present circumstances, some mistakes are unavoidable. Sound knowledge is a thing which cannot be hurried into print. It is to be treasured and looked after, like the old wine which used to be stored with such veneration by our Walloon epicures. It cannot be brought prematurely to light without losing part of its flavour.

Perhaps I may be allowed to point out a few misunderstandings which are apt to mislead the public and mar, to a certain extent, the results of the very sympathetic movement undertaken lately by English critics in favour of Belgian literature.

The first remark I should like to make is that Belgian literature is not merely a word, but a fact. That is to say, it possesses a separate and independent existence, like English or French literature.

I have just opened an excellent book published by Miss Amy Lowell in New York, and entitled 'Six French Poets.\*' The first of these "French" poets happens to be Émile Verhaeren, and the author feels that "she has a right to include him among French poets, since he wrote in French." If such

argument had any value, we might as well include Walt Whitman among English poets, since he wrote in English, or Thomas Aquinas among the Roman prose writers, since he wrote in Latin. This is not a mere question of words; it goes much deeper than that. If the author's point of view were to be adopted—and it has been, I am sorry to say, adopted again and again by excellent critics—the Belgian nation could not claim an original literature. We could only speak of a certain number of writers belonging to the French school, and a certain number belonging to the Dutch. The limit of languages would coincide with the limit of cultures, and Belgian civilization would merely be formed by the juxtaposition of two foreign peoples, of two foreign souls.

Now the essence of Belgian literature is to be extraordinarily, almost offensively national, whether the language chosen is Flemish or French. The mode of expression may vary; the motive power remains the same. Verhaeren, Maeterlinck, Van Lerberghe, Max Elskamp, even Lemonnier and De Coster, are really Flemings writing in French. They could just as well have used the Flemish language, like Guido Gezelle, Pol de Mont, or Styn Streuvels. The use of the French language is merely an historical accident which does not in the least affect the national temperament. Like the country of Flanders in the Middle Ages, like the Duchy of Burgundy in the Renaissance, modern Belgium talks and writes two languages. But this does not affect the unity and the originality of her intellectual development. There is as much unity in her literature as in her art or her music. I should even be inclined to say that there is more, and that the gulf which separates Styn Streuvels from Verhaeren, for instance, is narrower than that which exists between Peter Benoît and César Franck.

Of course, one may contend that Belgian and French writers contribute to the same reviews, and publish their books mostly in Paris. The influence of this great intellectual centre was bound to make itself felt, and could not be sufficiently counter-balanced by that of Amsterdam or the Hague. Besides, the French language is used by the educated people in Flanders as well as in the southern provinces of Belgium, so that many critics were naturally led to believe that the so-called Flemish movement was merely local, and that the Flemish language was a kind of patois, like the Walloon. Nothing could be more misleading. A writer does not derive his nationality from the town where he chooses to publish his books, and our Flemish writers are exactly, with regard to the Dutch, in the same position as our French writers with regard to the French. If the French language is more important, it is partly because it is understood by a much larger public, partly because the personality of men such as Verhaeren and Maeterlinck is more powerful than that of Guido Gezelle or Pol de Mont. Their genius may differ, but they belong to the same family, and must be studied together. It is impossible to form a complete view of our literature if one neglects its Flemish elements.\*

What are these strong characteristics which unify the Belgian nation in spite of the so-called *divorce des langues*? What are these common elements which can be found in almost all our writers, whether they choose to express themselves in one language or another? I cannot attempt to answer this question here. The national character of a people cannot be defined in a few lines. I may, however, quote a few examples which will convey an idea of the deep and almost unfathomable gulf existing between our writers and the French.

I will take first our greatest novelist, Camille Lemonnier, a writer who was drawn into the French realistic movement of

\* This has been very well understood by Mr. Jethro Bithell in his book on 'Contemporary Belgian Literature,' 50 pages of which are devoted to the Flemish writers.

the end of the nineteenth century. The influence of the French *réalistes*, particularly of Zola, is unmistakable. But Lemonnier preserved through all his works—and he was the most fruitful writer of the school—a unique gift which one might seek in vain among the French novelists of his time. Somebody said of him that he “wrote with a brush,” that he was a painter before being a novelist. The same might be said of many of our writers, and especially of Guido Gezelle, who also noted with extreme care, in his poems, the touches of colour and the slightest nuances of light and shade. Now Lemonnier was a very outspoken realist, whilst Gezelle was a Catholic priest, and perhaps the most remarkable mystic poet of the nineteenth century. The one wrote in French, and spent part of his life in Paris; the other wrote in Flemish, and spent all his life among the field labourers of West Flanders. But both are colourists like Jordaens and Van Eyck. Once more the racial characteristics are deeper than surroundings, language, faith, or philosophy.

If, on the other hand, we compare Émile Verhaeren with the five French poets with whom Miss Lowell associates him—Samain, R. de Gourmont, de Régner, Fr. Jammes, and Paul Fort—we cannot fail to discover a striking difference. While Verhaeren's psychology is no less interesting than that of his French contemporaries—while he shows the same philosophical doubts, the same subtle moods—his physical buoyancy, his healthy sensuousness for the familiar, almost for the vulgar joys of life, stand quite apart. No French poet—least of all de Régner who shares with Verhaeren the leadership of the *vers-libristes*—could have described as the latter did in ‘*Les Flamandes*,’ in ‘*Les Villes à Pignons*,’ and other works, the simple life of the peasants, their “kermesses,” their drinking bouts, and their smoking matches. The mere idea of de Régner writing a poem on the praise of beer would be ludicrous. As for describing a match in which a man wagers to eat a whole ham in twenty minutes,\* no Frenchman would ever undertake it. But Verhaeren, though personally, I believe, a most moderate man, cannot help being a Fleming, a grandson of Rubens and Teniers. De Coster's Lamme Goedzaek—the immortal Flemish Falstaff—is intensely alive in him. He understands the popular value, the poetical beauty of good cheer. So do almost all our writers. Maeterlinck and Rodenbach are, perhaps, the only well-known ones who do not devote some pages to the praise of good food. Even among the mystics and the symbolists this national characteristic reveals itself, and there is a poem of Gezelle on a branch of cherries which literally makes one's mouth water.† In fact, it is the association of the most spiritual and the most material objects which gives to a work the true Belgian touch. Our most typical poem should begin with a cooking receipt, and end with an exalted hymn in praise of Him who gave us all.

Some of our poems answer very closely to this description.‡ Our writers can pass almost without transition from the most trivial details of familiar life to the sacred mysteries of religion. Some of them somehow conciliate and ally the mysticism of Memling to the vulgarity of Jordaens and the humour of Breughel. Here, again, they differ completely from the French, with their centuries of classical training, their delicate sense of proportion, and their refined taste.

The standard by which we Belgians judge our authors is naturally somewhat different from that of foreigners. We admire most the writers who exhibit our national characteristics with the greatest sincerity and intensity. First of all rank with us the two men of genius who may be considered as the founders of the contemporary movement, Charles De Coster and Guido Gezelle.

At a time when the French-speaking part of the country was entirely dependent on France, and when Flemish letters did not yet show any sign of vitality, during the first fifty years of our independence, they succeeded in creating, almost unaided, an original and fruitful school. De Coster's ‘*Ulenspiegel*’ has been rightly called the “Bible of Belgian literature,” and Gezelle's poems have been an inexhaustible source of inspiration to young Flemish authors.

If we turn towards modern writers, it is impossible for us to separate Maeterlinck or Verhaeren from many of their contemporaries who have not enjoyed the same success abroad. They are, no doubt, the two outstanding figures; but all round them we see a good many writers of almost equal genius and originality. I should mention, among the poets, Van Lerberghe, Rodenbach, Max Elskamp, and, among the prose writers, Lemonnier and Demolder—not to speak of the representatives of the Flemish school.

In the same way our admiration for Maeterlinck, for instance, rests much more on the dramas of his first period than on the essays whose easy optimism has been so highly appreciated lately in some quarters.

When we read a book such as Mr. Macdonald Clark's,\* in which our great writer's mind is shown to rise gradually through his work from the groove of pessimism and depression to the inspired summits of human philosophy, we cannot help feeling somewhat confused. The transformation which occurred between 1896 and 1898, and which allowed the poet to pass from the mysticism of ‘*Le Trésor des Humbles*’ to the dignified worldliness of ‘*Sagesse et Destinée*,’ has been, for many of us, a deep disappointment. If it increased the writer's popularity abroad, it was the origin of unending criticism at home. I do not want to revive these literary quarrels; events have shown that, if Maeterlinck chose to change his convictions and to reside henceforth in France, he is still a true Belgian patriot at heart. If I allude to them here, it is merely to show that, from our national point of view, ‘*La Princesse Maleine*,’ which Mr. Macdonald Clark considers as the product of an unripe and unbalanced genius, will always be of infinitely more value than the Racinian ‘*Marie Madeleine*.’

‘*L'Intruse*,’ ‘*Les Aveugles*,’ ‘*Intérieur*,’ do not affect us as particularly gloomy and depressing. They are merely dramatic experiments in which Maeterlinck applies, with relentless power and wonderful originality, the principles expounded in one of the chapters of ‘*Le Trésor des Humbles*’ (‘*Le Tragique quotidien*). Between *Mélisande*, the imaginative and living creation of the poet, and *Monna Vanna*, the impersonation of the philosopher's theories, we cannot hesitate for one moment. It is precisely for these small dramas of the first period of his life, and for the wonderful essays of the ‘*Trésor*,’ which are spoken of so patronizingly by his later critics, that Maeterlinck has been so much praised in his own country; and it is the only part of his work which is likely to exert any influence on the younger generation of Belgian writers. They strike the note of mystery and mysticism which is at the root of our national character. They keep alive a deep tradition which reaches as far back as the Middle Ages, as far as Van Maerlant, Ruysbroek, and the authors of our first mystery plays. They are essentially Belgian, like Verhaeren's peasants and De Coster's heroes. Art and patriotism are at one in preferring the original products of the native soil to the most brilliant flowers grown in a foreign country, and you cannot truly pretend to belong to the wide world if you lose touch with your own people, if you forget the song of the Angelus chiming in the old clock-tower.

ÉMILE CAMMAERTS.

\* ‘*Les Grands Mangeurs*.’

† ‘*A bonke Keerzen*, Kind.’

‡ See T. Braun's ‘*Praise of Cheese*,’ translated by Mr. Bithell, p. 240.

\* ‘*Maurice Maeterlinck, Poet and Philosopher*.’

"And this is she," they say, "that snared the strong:  
Good was the deed, but vile the doer is:  
Beware the next noose on an easy thong."

It is most true; I sinned, answering not  
With equal faith that equal heart I wed.  
Hath he forgiven or hath he forgot?

That should be never; but, ye Gods, she said,  
Suddenly on a day, I will arise  
And go to him before that I am dead.

And she arose in Sorek; Sorek lies  
Low in the valley, where the red grapes grow  
That all Philistia's wine cup-bearers prize.

She from the valley in the vales below  
Clomb the high ways to Gaza. Steep the road:  
Her heart sped swifter than her feet trod slow.

Among translations I find Aristophanes' invocation to the nightingale, in the 'Birds,' a prose translation of the 'Alkestis,' versions from the Provençal of Mistral, from the 'Agamemnon,' from Gautier, and the first 330 lines of the 'Prometheus Bound,' in blank verse and lyric metres:—

O Divine ether and swift-winged breeze,  
And springings of the streams, and ocean waves!  
Uncounted laughter, and all-mother Earth,  
And sun's all-seeing circle, on ye I call:  
Behold me, what I, god, endure of gods!

Between 1882 and 1886 there are three big volumes full of poems, out of which I made my selection for 'Days and Nights.'

ARTHUR SYMONS.

### SOME LEADING TENDENCIES IN RECENT POLITICAL THOUGHT.

#### I.—THE RESUSCITATION OF ROUSSEAU.

RECENT years have witnessed, particularly in England, a remarkable output of high political thought. Such a movement is largely free from the eccentricities of party politics; but in the thorough re-examination of the very foundations of political structure that is certain to take place after the war, the views of the theorists must have great influence. It seems, therefore, worth while to review, in a short series of papers, some of the chief tendencies that have become manifest since the beginning of the present century. It is proposed to begin by discussing the significance of certain ideas of Rousseau, and their intimate connexion with some legal ideas as to the personality of permanent groups. The question of the existence of a group-mind will lead to the further one of the characteristics of such a mind, and how it resembles and differs from the mind of an individual—in a word, to the important subject that has been labelled "Social Psychology." From that we can proceed to the various means that are adopted to express the will of the group, and what is known as public opinion, and its relation to law and administration and national life generally. A prominent aspect of this subject is the deliberate organization and manufacture of public opinion—the effectiveness of some groups in this way, and the impotence of others. We shall then find other thinkers who have examined what the groups have aimed at in the past, and what they ought to aim at in the future, in the way of political ideals. Others, again, have inquired into the structure of bodies politic and their governments—what might be called the morphology of politics. Lastly, there are certain definite practical ideals that may merit rather more detailed examination on account of their present prominence, *e.g.*, the subjects of Nationalism and Federalism.

It may be considered curious that such a review of recent thought should begin by going back one hundred and fifty years to the 'Contrat Social'; but in fact the publication by the Cambridge University Press of Dr. Vaughan's magnificent edition of 'The Political Writings of Rousseau'\* is a symptom of an important movement in thought. (It is unfortunate that it should be necessary to publish such a work at a price beyond the reach of most private students.) It is now generally

recognized that the best part of Rousseau's work is distinctively Collectivist in tendency, and we are living in the midst of a strong Collectivist reaction from the "Benthamite" Individualism of the middle nineteenth century.

During the Conservative reaction from the doctrines of the French Revolution, Rousseau was proscribed as the Jacobite philosopher *par excellence*; and during the subsequent predominance of the Utilitarian school, after time had softened the intense antipathy to the Revolutionary period, he was neglected as one who had never recognized the sacred doctrine of utility. Some of the disgraceful episodes of his private life, which lost nothing of their sting when recorded by his enemies, likewise seriously militated against the recognition of his genius. The well-known pages in Maine's 'Ancient Law' are representative of the attitude of the best English minds towards Rousseau during this period. One sentence may be quoted as the keynote of the whole (p. 87):—

"The person who launched it [*i.e.*, the Law of Nature] on its new career was that remarkable man who, without learning, with few virtues, and with no strength of character, has nevertheless stamped himself ineffaceably on history by the force of a vivid imagination, and by the help of a genuine and burning love for his fellow-men, for which much will always have to be forgiven him."

The earlier part of this sentence would probably be disputed at every point by Dr. Vaughan.

Lord Morley's 'Rousseau,' published in 1873, was far better than anything that had previously been written; but a comparison of his chapter on the 'Social Contract' with Dr. Vaughan's Introduction or the few pages of Mr. Willert's chapter in 'The Cambridge Modern History' (vol. viii. p. 29) will show the enormous change that has taken place since then. It is not merely a matter of a more intimate understanding of the subject—it is a complete shifting of the point of view. Such a comparison brings out clearly the fundamental change in the outlook of our dominant political thought that has been accomplished between 1873 and the present day. No one would deny Lord Morley the titles of a first-rate man of letters, a deep and accurate scholar, and a profound and careful thinker. No one can doubt that he intended to present a true picture of Rousseau, and to do full justice to his ideas. Yet the fact remains that he contemptuously spurned as valueless the very notions that later writers emphasize as Rousseau's most original contributions to the science of politics. The reason, doubtless, is that Lord Morley wrote under the influence of nineteenth-century Liberalism, before the Collectivist tendency had made itself strongly felt.

The essential factor in the apprehension of Rousseau's thought is the difference—not to say, the radical inconsistency—between the extreme Individualism of the earlier 'Discourses' and the first chapters of the 'Contrat Social,' and the strong tendency towards Collectivism in the latter part of the same, and in his later works. He exhibits in his own person a change comparable to that from Mid-Victorian to present-day methods of thought. The cause of it was probably, as Dr. Vaughan contends, the fact that in his earlier days Rousseau wrote under the influence of the abstract a priori theories of the Individualistic school, while later he came—reluctantly, but to an increasingly greater extent—under the influence of Montesquieu and of his own observation of actual political facts. The change was never completely accomplished, and the result, as Dr. Vaughan remarks (vol. i. p. 77),

"is one of the strangest upon record. The two strands of thought, the abstract and the concrete, lie side by side in his mind, for ever crossing each other, yet never completely interwoven; each held with intense conviction, but each held in entire independence of the other."

This characteristic may, however, be partly due to a deliberate preference for a striking paradox in order to compel attention.

\* *The Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau.* Edited with Introductions and Notes by C. E. Vaughan. 2 vols. (Cambridge University Press, 3l. 3s. net.)

The two doctrines underlying the whole of Rousseau's later writings are those of the organismic theory of society, and of the general will. Of the conception of society as an organism, and all that it implies, we cannot attempt to speak in this place. Every reader will remember how it dominated the sociology of Herbert Spencer, and large portions of the thought of the nineteenth century; but it is by no means a modern product, and Dr. Gierke has demonstrated that it possessed quite a respectable history even through the Middle Ages.

The other concept is that of the general will, and that brings us immediately into contact with one of the most striking developments of recent thought in England. Dr. Vaughan describes this theory as "the debt which the world owes to Rousseau; the glory which nothing can take from him" (vol. i. p. 117), while Lord Morley shortly dismisses it as "nonsense" in one place, and as "nonsensical sophistry" in another. The change in outlook is fundamental.

Briefly, what Rousseau meant by the general will was this. When individuals had entered into the social contract they created by that act a body politic. This body politic was an entity distinct from the individuals that composed it; it had a corporate self (*moi commun*), and, above all, it possessed a public opinion that manifested itself in the general will (*volonté générale*). The body politic has a common life and is an organism, and then from the very nature of the thing it has added to it the general will, which is a manifestation of the mental life of the new body, and a thing quite different from the sum total of the individual wills (*volonté de tous*).

Now, as we have remarked, the General Will theory has given rise to a very striking development in recent English thought; yet the curious point is that it never entered it through Rousseau, but in quite a different manner. This mode of its entry is yet another illustration of the way in which our political thinking is permeated by legal conceptions. In the year 1900 Maitland published a translation of the section of Dr. Gierke's 'Das deutsche Genossenschaftsrecht' that dealt with 'The Political Theories of the Middle Ages,' and prefaced the translation with an Introduction that is one of the most brilliant pieces in our political philosophy.

A little explanation is necessary. All systems of law dealing in a practical way with the affairs of men have to recognize the existence of groups of men united, more or less permanently, for all kinds of purposes. There are ordinary trading or business partnerships, there are clubs of all sorts, cathedral and collegiate churches and other ecclesiastical organizations, universities and colleges, committees and trustees administering charities, numerous bodies administering local government from the parish vestry to the Corporation of the City of London, and so on almost indefinitely. The last half-century has also witnessed the creation of countless numbers of limited liability companies formed for all manner of objects. The lawyer, if one may so speak, is "up against" the fact that these associations obtain property, make contracts, and generally acquire legal rights and subject themselves to legal duties with the utmost freedom; and, if he is to determine the legal consequences of the acts of these bodies, he must have a clear theory about the legal nature of the groups themselves. Long ages since the law divided these groups into two distinct classes, and to one of the classes it added the gift of eternal life. To them it gave the title of Corporations, and, according to the legal maxim, a corporation never dies. The citizens of London may die and others spring up in their stead, the shareholders of the Bank of England may die also or sell their shares to others; but from generation to generation, and century to century, the City Corporation and the Bank live on, whatever may befall citizens or shareholders. Further than that, the law,

for practical purposes, treats these corporate bodies as *persons*, just as if they were living men. If your Bank dishonours your cheque, or a municipal tramcar knocks you down and breaks your leg, you cannot claim damages against the individual shareholders or ratepayers—you must sue "the Bank" or the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses" (such is the official title) of your borough, and these corporations are alone answerable to you.

We cannot stop to discuss the various legal theories of the Corporation—the "fiction" theory, the "concession" theory, and the like, or the consequences that follow their adoption; they may be read at large in the pages of Maitland and elsewhere. But there is one particular theory that Maitland describes and himself maintains, viz., that the Corporation is a "real" person, though a group-persona, with a "real" will, though a group-will. This is the conception that first entered English thought through Maitland's Introduction to Gierke, and has profoundly influenced many of our best thinkers ever since. There is a great deal to be said for it as a clear explanation of the facts. No one who has ever sat on a committee or a board of directors can have failed to notice that every permanently organized group has a feeling, a tradition, an atmosphere, an opinion of its own—in fact, a group-mind which differs from that of any individual member, and is certainly not the same as the sum total of the minds of the individual members. Space will not permit of further exposition or criticism, but a single point may be mentioned. It is one thing to say that the group-will is analogous to the individual will—it is quite another to say that it is the same, as is implied by the use of the word "real." It is another instance of the old confusion between analogy and identity that has made such sad havoc of the comparison between the State and an animal organism. Old John Selden hit the point with his usual humorous insight. Speaking of the ecclesiastical claim to divine sanctity for the decisions of General Councils, he says: "They talk (but blasphemously enough) that the Holy Ghost is president of their General Councils, when the truth is, the odd man is still the Holy Ghost." If the odd man is the Holy Ghost in an ecclesiastical council, that remarkable individual is equally the general will of a political community, and the real will of a corporation. To speak so is to stretch analogy until it cracks. A living person is an indivisible whole with one personality and one will, and that is not affected by the presence or absence of anything analogous to an odd man. Nevertheless, the fact that the theory has been stretched beyond what it will bear does not detract from its inherent value when stated moderately and with due regard to the limiting conditions.

It may now be asked what all this legal theorizing has to do with political thought or with Rousseau. Obviously a great deal. One cannot logically endow the village cricket club and the local gas company with a group-will and a real personality, and deny these attributes to the State—the largest of groups, and the greatest of corporations. Once the theory is accepted, the test of the efficiency of all political institutions will be whether they properly ascertain and carry into effect the real will of the community, and the structures of Individualistic political theories are shaken to their foundations.

The connexion with Rousseau—although the expositors of the real personality theory never seem to mention him—is more intimate still. The briefest reflection will prove that the general will of Rousseau is but the real will of the corporation writ large. It is surely a most interesting "curiosity of literature" that the "nonsensical sophistry" of the prophet of the Jacobins should come to its own through the medium of a discussion arising out of mediæval Germanic theories of the nature of a legal corporation.

H. J. R.

## THE ILLUMINATION.

## A TALE OF A PARIS SLUM.

FROM THE FRENCH OF FRÉDÉRIC BOUTET\*

BY F. A. WRIGHT.

GEORGETTE had decided that, one way or another, her little brother Joseph should have his share in the fête.

She was 10, and he was 5. Extraordinarily small for his age, with an insignificant pale face, wrinkled and serious, he was always ill—one of those indefinite ailments that come to poor children who have not strength enough to live completely; and he was always lying down, not suffering very much, but not able any longer to keep on his legs, as though his bones had turned into gutta-percha.

Their mother had been dead for two years, and Georgette looked after him. They had a strange and intermittent kind of father, a man possessed by a wandering spirit, which prevented him from settling down to any sedentary work, so that he would disappear for weeks, especially since he had lost his wife, at the hazard of his vagabond fancy or some indefinite job of work. Then suddenly he would return, with a little money and a vague fear of finding his children dead of hunger; he would kiss them, sobbing, and accusing himself of being an unnatural father, and swear that he would never leave them again. For some days he would stay at home, unoccupied, drowsy, sighing for the job he could not find; and then he became restless and fidgety; finally, without warning he would slip away, leaving to Georgette the few centimes that remained.

They lived in an outer suburb, in a sordid tenement full of stench, vermin, and infection, so miserable in this miserable district that it had become even there legendary. A multitude of starving ragpickers and casual labourers, drunkards, and beggars were heaped together within it, always decimated by sickness and always renewed, and among them a mass of children swarming like toadstools, whose numbers could never be counted, so many were always dying and so many being born.

There in the fetid darkness of one narrow room, with a window opening upon an inner court, always polluted, always dank, and always dark, even at midday and in summer, Georgette passed her days by the side of the little boy who could not now be got out of bed. A doctor, whose visit she had secured, had sent in charity some medicine, strengthening but useless; he had not dared to speak of good food, fresh air, and the country. Besides, little Joseph did not desire the woods, the sea, and the fields, for he did not know what they were; but he regretted and desired the slope of the fortifications, the spectacle of the street, and the illuminations of the public fêtes, which for him represented all the pleasures of life.

From the first days of July he had begun to talk excitedly to his sister of all the beautiful things he had seen the previous year, and of all that he hoped to see at the coming fête, and Georgette, determined not to disappoint him, and afraid to carry him in her arms all the evening among the crowd, had resolved to make for him, for him alone, a grand illumination.

She took her measures in advance. She helped the neighbouring oilman to unpack his case of Japanese lanterns, and as a reward obtained three that were slightly damaged. From a tree near a police-station she stole—ingenuously—four coloured glass pots, full of tallow grease, with a floating wick. Finally, with her few remaining centimes she bought her *pièce de résistance*, a very tiny packet of Bengal fire.

As the little boy never left his bed, there could be no question of preparing a surprise for him, and, besides, even the promised illumination could not give him much more amusement than did Georgette's preparations, as she hung her three lanterns on a string across the room.

\* M. Boutet—whose book of war-stories, 'Victor et ses amis,' has just appeared—is one of the most talented of the younger generation of French authors, the generation who believe in themselves and in their country. An unflinching realist, he has escaped from the dry brutality of Zola and the cynical pessimism of Maupassant, and his book of short stories, 'La Lanterne Rouge,' from which 'The Illumination' is taken, gives a true picture of the life of the very poor in Paris.

She lit them the evening of the fête, just when the dancing in the street was beginning. She lit the coloured glasses which she had arranged in the four corners. It was beautiful. Joseph, in bed, looked with admiration and laughed with joy; but there was some smoke, and it became necessary, in spite of the smell of the yard, to open the window.

About 10 o'clock Georgette lit the Bengal fire. It was of inferior quality, it hesitated to catch light, and then suddenly it burnt violently, filling the room with a glare of light and a disgusting cloud of choking smoke.

The little boy, in his bed, started coughing. Georgette rushed to the door and flung it open. The draught of air set the three lanterns ablaze in a moment, and one of them caught the torn paper on the old wall. In another instant the rotten woodwork was on fire from top to bottom, the flames spread to the ceiling, to the door, to the window, roaring and crackling, with showers of sparks, while Georgette, who had vainly tried to put out the fire with glasses of water, made her escape in terror, carrying the little Joseph clinging tightly to her neck.

After midnight the old house burnt no longer, for it was burnt out. It was a black heap, still here and there striped with fiery red, from which rose the ruins of walls falling one by one, and beams of timber smoking under the big jets of water. Kept back by the policemen barring the streets, an immense crowd pressed together in the open; a crowd which had left the official pageant to see this more exciting illumination. At the end of the square, before the burnt-out house, its inhabitants, all safe and sound—for all had been out of doors at the moment of the fire—formed a compact group. Nearer in stood the authorities, among them a big brusque gentleman, who seemed the most important. He was questioning the weeping *concierge*, who, though upset, was still proud of her importance.

"It was the little girl on the third floor that set fire to it," she sobbed. "That's sure and certain. 'Sides, there was only her and me in the house, and it was her part that caught. I dunno if she did it on purpose, shouldn't wonder if she did. Little reptiles, their one idea is mischief; the lock-up is what they deserve. To think of setting fire to my house! Good Lord, is it possible!"

"Where is she? Bring her here."

The *concierge* rushed towards a little shadow who stood apart, holding a kind of bundle, and dragged her forward with a shower of abuse.

Georgette, somewhat scorched, and holding in her arms the little Joseph, who opened his little eyes wide in fright, found herself standing before the all-powerful and all-terrible gentleman whom the others encircled. She stood shivering and silent, terrified at the crime she had committed, and not knowing what punishment awaited her.

"It was you who set it on fire!" said he, brusquely.

Georgette did not try any falsehoods. If they had to put her in prison and take her little brother away from her, as well to finish with it at once. She confessed in a trembling voice:

"Yes, it was me. I didn't mean to. It was for Joseph. He was ill. So, to amuse him, I lit the lanterns in our room.... the draught came.... it caught fire."

She stopped, awaiting sentence. She felt fixed upon her the eyes of that formidable group, and her anguish made her choke.

"Splendid!" the big gentleman shouted suddenly, full of joy. "She didn't mean to, but it's splendid. We've had it long enough, the filthy old ruin with its nests of microbes, poisoning the whole district with tuberculosis. A good flare up, there's nothing like it. It's practical hygiene, or else I know nothing about it. We'll put the people in the new school; they'll be better off there than in their old hang-out, and we'll send them something to go on with. As for you, little girl, I shall clap you and your brother for three months in the country. It's only fair. Good God! they've often given the Montyon prize for less than this."

And so it was that Georgette gained the protection of the authorities.

## LITERATURE

PACIFICISM AND COMPULSORY  
MILITARY TRAINING.

"PACIFICISM," like many other words in the English language, suffers from the journalistic usage which avoids careful definition. The difficulties thus created are increased by the fact that the average Englishman is a man who, sufficiently occupied with his own particular affairs, is apt to allow his mind unconsciously to be far too much influenced on broad questions of public interest by those who shout most stridently. Another disqualification attached to pacificism is that its promoters are not generally people who create confidence; in other words, pacificism would be all right if it were not for pacifists.

It is true to say that we are all pacifists—more or less. In fact, on their own terms, Prussian War Lords would now, no doubt, be glad themselves to become pacifists. Their terms, however, are not such as English pacifists—and we have talked with several notoriously so called—are willing to treat with the slightest consideration. Why then, it may be asked, is the term "pacifist" viewed with such distrust? Probably because, anger being akin to fear, we over-alarm ourselves by dwelling on the need of watching for that insidious thing called the thin end of the wedge. Again, another well-known saying leaps into our mind as a catch-penny press alarms the halfpence out of our pockets—namely, that there is no smoke without fire, which is true enough. Where the Englishman fails is that he is far too apt to turn the hose on the smoke, which may be some way distant from the fire and would clear if left alone; meanwhile, he neglects the fire itself. The purpose of the present article is to direct attention to those attitudes of mind which really are deleterious to our national life, apart from their connexion with alarmist shrieks concerning pacificism, militarism, Prussianism, or any other -ism. The average man is at once a pacifist and a militarist. What we need is to get him better balanced between the two.

The world is upset by two divergent theories of development. One section believes that human progress will be best attained by a discipline imposed on the many by the few; the other believes that discipline should be self-

imposed as the outcome of general education. Both systems have the defects of their qualities. The first by the very promptness of its enforcement gives no scope for the growth of individual initiative, while the exercise of authority by the few leads to a militarism which is often tyrannous. The second by the slowness of its permeation leaves the nation open to attacks by enemies within and without, owing to the general slackness of thought and action on the part of the people. Again it is a question of balance. Just as Germany has gone to an extreme in the first course, so have we, as a nation, tended too much in an opposite direction. There is, undoubtedly, a great danger in an attempt to change our system too suddenly in the middle of a great war—ostensibly, in order that we may equip ourselves with the same weapons as are held by our enemy. Can we accomplish in less than half the time the half of what it has taken Germany years to accomplish? This nation is certainly capable of greater adaptability than Germany, and the majority of it has shown an admirable readiness to submit to a larger measure of discipline than it has hitherto been accustomed to. But the hardest task is for those who should be our leaders.

What we want is thoroughness applied to a modified form of German militarism. There is a danger that in militarism exaggeration may be mistaken for thoroughness, just as it undoubtedly is being mistaken by pacifists whose opinions we are about to criticize.

This brings us to the consideration of Mr. Coulton's book on 'The Main Illusions of Pacificism,' because the point of exaggeration is the one he best drives home. We wish we could say that he was himself immune from the same charge; we can say, however, that his desire to be fair to those he criticizes is as apparent as the quite justifiable alarm which militates against his being so. His best case is made out against Mr. Angell, well known as the author of 'The Great Illusion.' This case would have been quite as strong—and his whole book would have been more useful—if he had ostensibly set out to prove the necessity of adopting National Military Training—the advocate of which, M. Jaurès, he holds rightly in very high esteem—instead of basing his book on a criticism of Mr. Angell and others who find no place for that constructive policy in their propaganda. *The Athenæum*, which has always spoken in favour of Compulsory Military Training as opposed to a professional army or military conscription, welcomes Mr. Coulton's advocacy most heartily. We also welcome his clear exposure of the lack of responsibility shown by those whom he collectively classifies as pacifists. This lack of responsibility is shown in a disposition to avoid practical conclusions which the present war has made plain, and a looseness in quoting other people's words which is even more harmful, perhaps, when it does not amount to such flagrant inaccuracies as Mr. Coulton has been able to pillory. For the most part the

author himself supplies not only references verifying his own words, but also numerous long quotations in the appendixes from the people he criticizes. We have, however, failed to substantiate some of the things here set down to Mr. Angell's account. For instance, when did he "refuse to appeal for recruits"? Not that we condemn him, if he did. We reserve our blame for those who have omitted to make any attempt by personal sacrifice to remove the difficulties in the way of the real "volunteers"—those who have not been compelled to enlist by blatant posters and truculent agents.

Again, is it fair to attribute to Mr. Angell, within quotation marks, the sentence, "The soldier, though a necessary rascal, is an undeniable rascal"? This is only a specimen of aspersions for which no proof is advanced. Unhappily also there is a notable falling-off in references and appendixes when we come to the second part of the book, which is concerned nominally with an attack on the Union of Democratic Control. We say nominally, because, as a matter of fact, the author attacks rather the opinions expressed by members of this Union than the Union itself. We are very far from wishing to soften Mr. Coulton's denunciation of people with respected names who allow their influence to be used in advocating things which they "are not only indefensibly ignorant of, but also indefensibly indifferent to." That is another besetting phase—and perhaps the worst—of our national sin of individual irresponsibility. How many of those who are in a position to exercise some measure of influence and control would hold up their heads if they knew that they would be publicly held responsible for all that goes on in concerns with which they are connected? Newspaper proprietors and shareholders in newspapers or companies generally would be among the first to investigate and reform. We regret that Mr. Coulton has omitted the name of the member of the Society of Friends who

"recently confessed that he was not prepared to dispense with soldiers and sailors, and that he thought it more just and democratic to drill with these men under a law of compulsory service than to escape from the burden by paying others to fight."

We suspect that in more than one case the words complained of in this book were not used by members of the Union as officials on its behalf, but as individuals. We admit that, because a society is often better known by the sayings of its members than by its own official programmes, members ought to be most careful of their words. In fact, the present writer, who used to be a member of a number of different leagues in the days before the war, has found it necessary to resign from all in order that he may criticize freely without being called to account by any executive body.

Criticism, it may be said, is easy, but the critic is not worthy of the name who has not thought things out for himself and tried to get to the bottom of difficulties and successes. Mr. Coulton

*The Main Illusions of Pacificism.* By G. G. Coulton. (Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes, 5s. net.)

*Justice in War-Time.* By Bertrand Russell. (Chicago and London, the Open Court Publishing Co., \$1.00.)

*Labour and the Costs of War.—A League of Nations.*—Both by J. A. Hobson. (Union of Democratic Control, 1d. each.)

*Year-Book for 1915 of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.* (Washington, D. C., 2 Jackson Place.)

*The Uplifting of the Nation by Compulsory Military Training.* By T. C. Horsfall. (Manchester, C. H. Barber, 2d.)

answers our test satisfactorily, as a single quotation will suffice to show:—

"The root of this war-difficulty is not only war itself, but also those thousand injustices upon which war is based, and which make some men rush to war as an actual relief."

But we cannot agree with him that physical force is an increasing factor in life. Will-power, which is being exercised more often in a right direction, and without any idea of forcing right by might, is, we think, gradually taking its place. The author's desire to make out the strongest case possible leads him into inconsistencies. While fully recognizing that permanent peace can only be obtained by the permeation of ideas which, starting by gaining intellectual assent, lead to a "change of heart," he declares that "deeds contributed even more than ideas to create German mentality." Deeds are but the outcome of ideas, though an idea may not be followed by a deed.

Mr. Coulton explains in a foot-note on p. 126 that Universal Suffrage in Germany has followed as a beneficial effect of Universal Service. As neither really exists, we should not have alluded to the point were it not for an equivocal use of the word "womanish" on p. 168. This leaves us in doubt as to what his attitude would be with regard to some equivalent for men's compulsory military training being enforced on women as a corollary to the granting of the vote. When Mr. Coulton remoulds this work and makes it primarily a plea for compulsory service of the State, as, we hope, he will, he might improve his language by more careful usage of the word alluded to, and others, such as "mass" on p. 181.

We also suggest to him that he might give more credence to other people who possess a greater and finer imagination as to the future. More than once while reading his book we have been struck by the fact that his denunciation of certain people's opinions is like that of a layman who calls every preacher who reads the first chapters of Genesis a liar. To give one instance, he derides Mr. Seymour Cocks's "We say it is impossible to hit another man on the cheek without hitting yourself." From a purely literal point of view, this is undoubtedly an absurd phrase, but it contains a real truth for men with consciences and imaginations too highly developed for the comfort of to-day.

Just below the matter we have criticized Mr. Coulton has an excellent reference to the Gresham law of economics, which is a good and sufficient justification for his criticism of what he considers the circulation of bad intellectual coin; and in the next page we recognize more truth than we like to admit in the danger of the young enthusiasm which outruns discretion, the weakness of older persons for cheap originality, and the itching of Manchester propagandists to get one day ahead of the rest of England. We hope our criticism of the first part of Mr. Coulton's book has not in any way obscured the expression of our earlier opinion. Mr.

Angell's doctrines have always been, to us, too much like the wings of a bat. They seemed to be involved in obscurity, and, when we come to examine them by Mr. Coulton's flashlight, we find the accretions far from our liking.

Though Mr. Coulton devotes the last six chapters of his book to examination of the Union of Democratic Control, we are not disposed to admit that the Union was founded under Mr. Angell's wing at all. We regret to say that the faults we have found in the first part of the book are increasingly present in the latter part. Mr. Coulton heads the first chapter 'Loose Statements,' and accuses the Union of many such; but we must advise our readers to study this and the following chapters critically, when, we think, they will almost wonder whether the adjective does not apply as much to the author himself. We agree with him that "it is precisely the frequent irresponsibility of the idealist which gives so much practical power in human affairs to the most brutal realism," and the fact makes us again regret that this exposure has not been better documented. With one sentiment, that "compulsion shames no man," we must wholly disagree. It would be more true to say that it shames every man. It is true that we view with favour Compulsory Military Training, but we hope to see before that measure is passed a great deal more help given to voluntary training corps. After all, the soul is mightier than the body, and so the fact of being compelled to take any action against our will is a disgrace. Mr. Coulton criticizes the U.D.C. because, he says, it seeks to compel the Government. But it is the compulsion of ideas rather than of material force, and that is the sort of compulsion to which the Government so far has paid but little heed. Our author is very tender to Governments, and we admit that their position is not enviable. Still, there should be great compensations to-day for the professional ruler. Never before, perhaps, in these isles has he had such a chance of proving himself worth his salt. If his ideal is to be a democratic ruler, the majority are more ready to be led than ever before. Candidly, we cannot think that the opportunity has been seized. Mr. Coulton remarks truly that "in nine cases out of ten Government does or says pretty exactly what the People has prescribed." But how soon and in what way does it do it? The easiest course is the most popular, but that, after many years of comparatively peaceful aggrandizement, is not likely to be what the greatest war of all history requires. We must add a hard saying in the face of much real suffering and want. Peace before we have all been shaken out of our legacy of sloth will be anything but an unmixed blessing to this nation. It may well be that future historians will head their chapters dealing with the early years of the twentieth century with the words, 'How Germany Saved England.'

Mr. Coulton says that "the more the

U.D.C. advertise the efficacy of their present remedy, the more definitely they condemn their own past inaction." We wish we were as sure that Mr. Coulton understands what the remedy they propose is as we are that the U.D.C. themselves would be ready to condemn their own lack of earlier initiative. Miss Royden's opinion given on pp. 238-9 is not officially that of the U.D.C., though members and others, the present writer included, might agree that, if there had been any possibility of all our men laying down their arms in that first week in August, 1914, there would probably have been no war. But before we can admit the possibility of such a thing, not only English democracy, but also German and other democracies, will have to become more educated. As yet we have only got so far as occasional cases of foreign workmen helping our workmen in particular strikes. We agree with Rousseau that plans of peace are not likely to be adopted by kings, though even kings are not past praying for. We might even go a step further in view of our belief that the Kaiser, and perhaps others, saw in the war a means of distracting attention from revolutionary forces at home, and question whether war might not be made on a people for setting such an example as Miss Royden advocates. A nation democratically organized for defence is what we agree with Mr. Coulton in putting first, but that does not necessarily rule out all the suggestions of the U.D.C. For instance, Mr. Coulton does not seem to appreciate how strongly on p. 252 he himself advocates one of the reforms proposed by that body—the more frequent re-ratification of treaties.

We are not going to follow Mr. Coulton through all his denunciations of the U.D.C. for omissions from its propaganda, or for unofficial sentiments of its individual members. If the Union is to be condemned for such utterances—a line of reasoning we refuse to admit—then it might be sufficient, we think, to send readers to Mr. Bertrand Russell's 'Justice in War-Time.' Let us confess at once that we have not read half of his book, and add that, if we are doing him some injustice, he is, we think, more to blame for that result than we are. Mr. Russell says in his preface that "development of events inevitably somewhat modifies first impressions," and, as the essays which the book contains were written within a period which goes as far back as 1914, it is questionable whether they deserved collective publication. Before we had turned a dozen pages we had underscored sentences like, "All the nations engaged in the war are equally and wholly selfish"; before p. 20 we were tired by assumptions for which we can find no warrant, such as "The English and French say they are fighting in defence of democracy, but they do not wish their words to be heard in Petrograd or Calcutta." We struggled on past the following on p. 35:—

"We cannot destroy Germany even by a complete military victory, nor could Germany destroy England even if our navy were sunk and London occupied by the Prussians. English civilisation, the English language, English manufactures would still exist, and as a matter of practical politics it would be totally impossible for Germany to establish a tyranny in this country. If Germans, instead of being resisted by force of arms, had been passively permitted to establish themselves wherever they pleased, the halo of glory and courage surrounding the brutality of military success would have been absent, and public opinion in Germany itself would have rendered any oppression impossible."

The reviewer nearly closed the book at p. 41 because, to him, it is not "obvious that there are cases where lying and stealing are justifiable." If to take by force from another a thing which he can make no use of, and which is a matter of dire necessity to some one else for the execution of useful work, is to steal, then there might be justification for stealing; but the reviewer can think of no case which would justify lying.

We had pursued our course some way further in largely infructuous pages when we decided that our time could be better spent. What finally stopped us was a portrait of the author. It is not that we took any dislike to his features, but that we fail to understand how he can permit useless personal advertisement of this kind. Perhaps we ought to allude to some bits of grain, and then our readers must decide for themselves whether they will search the pages for themselves. On p. 7 an instance is given of the exposure of one of the atrocities lies. We have ourselves had a similar experience. There is a most unpleasant amount of truth in the following quotations:—

"It cannot be doubted that the desire on the part of the rich to distract men's minds from the claims of social justice has been more or less unconsciously one of the motives leading to war in modern Europe. Everywhere the well-to-do, and the political parties which represent their interests, have been the chief agents in stirring up international hatred and in persuading the working man that his real enemy is the foreigner."

"Love of excitement is not a primitive impulse: it is a desire for the letting loose of some instinct, no matter what, as a relief from a life unduly full of inhibitions."

When peace seriously rivals war in the opportunities it affords for heroism, and life is freed from its overplus of sordidness, then at last we may expect the common people to abhor war as they should.

As a suspicion of a bullying attitude once caused the present writer to house a so-called "pacifist," and even to take a vacated chairmanship, so the critical tone of Mr. Coulton's book has led him to examine some of the more recent publications issued by the societies which are here condemned. One, a re-issue for all practical purposes of Mr. Morel's article contributed to *The Contemporary Review* in 1915, Mr. Coulton ought himself to read, in view of his strong

condemnation of Mr. Angell for not acquainting himself with the subjects he discusses. Two other pamphlets which, we believe, are the most recently issued by the Union of Democratic Control we will briefly allude to. The outstanding fault of the first, 'Labour and the Costs of War,' in our opinion is that its author, Mr. J. A. Hobson, constantly assumes that the worst outcome is the inevitable outcome. After all, in much that he speaks of as certain to happen he may be wrong; and the real need is for warnings and suggestions for prevention. For instance, he says that

"the ending of the war will cause a far greater disorganization of our industrial system than occurred at its beginning."

"Every nation... will be compelled to resort to various forms of dishonest or evasive finance."

There is, however, a quite necessary repetition of facts which are at present faced by only a minority. For instance, the average worker's purchasing powers have not been increased by the abnormal rise of wages in many trades, and our system of paying so large a proportion of the cost of war from loans has this result:—

"What it does is to make the war a favourable and a profitable opportunity for the well-to-do classes to invest their surplus wealth at a time when other good investments are closed to them."

The second pamphlet, 'A League of Nations,' is by the same writer. We do not think the discussion of the scheme shows sufficient practical ability to justify the time spent on its compilation and publication, though we find only two things categorically to object to. The first is the idea of enforcing the awards of an Arbitration Court. In our view a certain time should by agreement elapse after the award before hostilities begin, and during that time verbatim reports of the arbitration proceedings should receive the greatest possible publicity. But to make the award otherwise enforceable would be as great a mistake internationally as it is in industrial arbitration. Our other objection is to one of those exaggerations which do much to defeat the end in view. Mr. Hobson attributes the present havoc to the "bungling malevolence and ill-faith" of rulers and diplomatists. We hold no brief whatsoever for "rulers and diplomatists," but it is necessary to remind Mr. Hobson that nations get only the government they deserve.

We close our consideration of the subject of "Pacifism" with a reference to the '1915 Year-Book of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.' Mr. Carnegie, in his letter to the Trustees in December, 1910, speaks of international war as "the foulest blot upon our civilization." We carry the condemnation further back—to the spirit which makes such wars as we are engaged in possible, the spirit of aggrandizement of self at the expense of one's fellows. Even if Mr. Carnegie's withers are no more wrung by that truth than our own, he has little to feel proud about. The present reviewer, at any rate, questions

whether the money spent on such things as Peace Palaces (containing busts of the donors) had not better have been spent in smashing badly conducted industries by creating better ones. Mr. Carnegie suggests that, when

"war is discarded as disgraceful to civilized men, as personal war (duelling) and man selling and buying (slavery) hav [sic] been discarded within the wide boundaries of our English-speaking race, the Trustees will pleas [sic] then consider what is the next most degrading remaining evil or evils."

If international war, dreadful as it is, is going to be replaced by processes of law disgracefully frequent already, the result will not be an ideal world, and the Trustees may even find at the end that they have been putting the cart before the horse. There is a smugness about some of these reports which argues none too well for the world's real improvement by such endeavours as Mr. Carnegie's Trustees are making. Commercial touches like the following hardly seem in keeping with the spirit we should have expected:—

"The librarian has been able, by study of catalogues, to carry the files of these publications back to their beginnings, and their value increases as they become more difficult to obtain."

We have left ourselves but scant space to speak of the constructive policy we advocate—Compulsory Military Training. Mr. Horsfall has published a useful pamphlet on the subject; but the physical improvement of which he makes a great point can equally be attained by other forms of training, and he does little to allay the fears of those who believe that the truculency associated with the word "militarism" is inevitable.

We think the solution lies along the lines of a measure such as that outlined by Mr. Will Thorne as long ago as 1895, and we can see no reason why a Bill should not be at once considered making it compulsory for all men over "military age" who can pass a medical examination, which need not be too stringent, to enrol themselves in Training Corps.

Surely all those who have what are generally called "Socialistic leanings," and from whom the largest amount of opposition has hitherto come, should now agree to help forward a measure which contains proper safeguards against "Prussian militarism." To take an analogous case, every one who is opposed to unearned income recognizes the necessity of learning what interest means. The fact of such understanding acts first as a curb on profiteering, and ultimately makes for the elimination of that most undesirable proceeding.

Finally, we deem it the duty of every one to suppress rigorously any disposition to adopt a truculent attitude, whenever and wherever it is shown.

## THE WAR: POINTS OF VIEW.

EVERY nation has its own way, not only of fighting, but also of envisaging the fight, and these ways—or, we should say, these points of view—are of more than casual interest; they are of paramount importance during the present world-conflict. It is vital, both for the present and for the future, that one nation should understand another, and—so far as we can see, from almost the only means we have of seeing, the public press and occasional official or Ministerial pronouncements—there is a great mass in each nation of misunderstanding inefficiently leavened (if, indeed, at all) by the slight residue of understanding among the few who see and know.

This may be a serious cause of complaint, but it is quite natural. The press and the Ministers, of whatever country, are almost always formal and artificial in their declarations; they do not express public opinion; perhaps they do not really seek to do so, but regard it as their special—and easier—mission to express what should guide and be public opinion. The thought of a great people is, as a rule, too various, often too nebulous, to be easily collected and announced with any prospect of immediate acceptance.

France, however, is to a great extent an exception to this generalization. Even the most confirmed "publiciste" cannot hope to miss French opinion—or mislead it—completely, especially as regards this war. Something of that opinion can be gathered from one book at present before us—'A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War,' by M. Paul Sabatier. M. Sabatier, moreover, is the more worthy of attention in that he, throughout all the anti-clerical period, maintained his devotion to religion.

For religion has returned to France, and in that return we find the key to France's attitude, through all the ranks of her citizens, towards the war and her enemies. It is far more than a coincidence for a thoughtful Frenchman that the great attack upon France has surged over the same barriers that failed to stem former attacks, but has been checked—and those

checks mean nothing less than overthrow—at the same points where great attacks were met and checked in the past, as though Fate had laid down lines outside which even the most independent strategist could not move, stages beyond which he could not go, points of defence which should become points of attack, rising against him and hurling him back from threatened places that were destined not to fall.

We say Fate; but many a Frenchman—and M. Sabatier is surely among these—will say the Sanctity of France. Châlons, where the original Huns were held and repelled; Meaux, unhurt in her saintly glory; Paris, once entered, but never conquered, not to be conquered by any force arrayed against her: these will occur to him at once as unquestioned evidence of the thought that finds its expression in the ancient phrase, "Gesta Dei per Francos." It is, in fact, a case of the soul of France once again found, reunited to her God, invincible; and to those who argue that even in her moments of great peril, such as that averted by Jeanne d'Arc, France did forget her soul, it could be replied that there is no religion without its martyrs, and that she was a martyr to that religion, the Sanctity of France for defence. Alsace, however, is even better proof than France as a whole. M. Sabatier points out how entirely logical it seemed that Alsace should adhere to Germany. The Germans thought so, in all honesty; they could give everything needed to set and keep Alsace in ordered prosperity. Others thought so too. M. Sabatier tells us of Mr. Hodgson Pratt, a worthy enthusiast for Peace and Order, who proposed that Alsace, with Switzerland and other states, should be made a neutral buffer to any aggression. He found listeners, but no sympathy—nothing but a perplexed wonder that any one should bring forward such arguments. For Alsace had made her choice, her soul's choice, and, as Mr. Chesterton says, you cannot argue with the choice of the soul.

M. Sabatier, on the whole, generalizes. Details we find in plenty in the book of a Spanish writer, Señor Gomez Carrillo, who went from one town to another, observing what had been ruined and what spared; he calls his book 'Among the Ruins.' He tells us that Meaux was protected by St. Stephen, just as many will tell us that Paris was saved by St. Geneviève. He shows the return of history at Châlons, Valmy, and elsewhere. He points out that Nancy, where all the Emperor's horses and all his men failed to force their flaunting passage, was the merest episode in the Battle of the Marne, that turning-point of French fortunes. He also shows the wonderful union and inspiration, in French hearts, of men and women in a common sorrow, righteous anger, and self-sacrifice. The "dare-devils" of the South went to their death singing a Provençal song; a rich lady and a poor woman wept together and kissed one another at the graves of their beloved, without thought of rank or even

the lawful sanction of love that did not exist for the poor woman. Such is France.

Germany is, for M. Sabatier, an instance of "corruptio optimi pessima." She has annexed to herself and her own pride the greatness of other nations. She considers Shakespeare and even Napoleon almost as hers, merely because she has appreciated them and tabulated their qualities in her museum records.

But she is mind and matter without soul, despising spiritual factors. As he says, she is the beneficent wolf punishing and devouring the immoral lamb; possibly some might quote the savage practice of eating your enemies so as to absorb their greater qualities. At any rate, she seeks to impose herself on other nations for their own good, and on that rock she splits, as no nation worthy of the name will give up its own personal freedom, however attractive the alternative. Even a province likes its liberty in little things, as M. Sabatier shows in the case of Alsace refusing the German intonation of the Vespers for the Dead.

Mr. Eric Fisher Wood, who worked in the American Embassy at Paris, chiefly for the classification of interned Germans and Austrians, and then went through Germany, Austria, and Hungary on analogous missions, also perceives the strength of French unity and courage, though he does not spare us details of French inefficiency where it occurred, as inefficiency must occur, despite the best will in the world, if preparation is not complete. But he observed the other countries also, and he gives us his impressions in his 'Notebook of an Attaché.' Those of Hungary are most interesting, because so few Englishmen realize how different a standard Hungary has from that of her Allies (and former enemies) with regard to the manner of waging war. She does not trouble to intern harmless civilians, even though she considers—at any rate, the great Count Apponyi considered, according to Mr. Wood—that Germany and Austria are the nations attacked. English trade rivalry, according to the Count, French racial antipathy, and Slav expansion brought on and even planned the war. But that, for Hungary, is not a reason to justify the ungentlemanly conduct of it. Nor are German efficiency and virility, both of which impressed Mr. Wood strongly, any excuse for brutality.

Mr. Wood, in an appendix, gives interesting data as to the various armies and their weapons, also their losses—the French figure is exceedingly high—during the first few months. It is a pity, however, that he has so little to say on the British except that their officers told him, just at the end of the great retreat, that they had "got dam' well licked." This was hardly exact, unless being licked means failing to lick the other side.

Mr. Frederick Palmer, in 'My Year of the War,' has the qualities of the professional correspondent, and need not be taken more seriously than most of his

*A Frenchman's Thoughts on the War.* By Paul Sabatier. Translated by Bernard Miall. (Fisher Unwin, 4s. 6d. net.)

*Among the Ruins.* By Gomez Carrillo. Translated by Florence Simmonds. (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.)

*The Note-Book of an Attaché: Seven Months in the War Zone.* By Eric Fisher Wood. (Grant Richards, 6s. net.)

*My Year of the War.* By Frederick Palmer. (John Murray, 6s.)

*The Red Horizon.* By Patrick MacGill. (Herbert Jenkins, 5s. net.)

*Hindenburg's March into London.* From the German. (John Long, 2s. 6d. net.)

*To Ruelieben—and Back: a Great Adventure in Three Phases.* By Geoffrey Pyke. (Constable & Co., 4s. 6d. net.)

*Ma Captivité en Allemagne.* Par l'Abbé Augustin Aubry. (Paris, Perrin & Cie., 2 fr. 50.)

*Vive la France.* By E. Alexander Powell. (Heinemann, 3s. 6d. net.)

kind. But he offers a few interesting reflections. The Germans consider themselves to be on the defensive, but theirs is the defensive of a people who think in the offensive. We may remind Mr. Palmer that more than one parry in sabre-play is a combination of parry and stroke.

He remarks, in view of the constant invocation by all parties of the Deity, that perhaps God does not approve of the war after all. It must be added that the French do not make such a point of invoking the Deity, though (or perhaps because) they believe in Him too much to ask Him to sanctify destruction for its own sake.

Mr. Palmer confirms the French spirit, and shows how any and every risk and hurt are acceptable to a Frenchman if they are "pour la France."

That, the great rallying cry of France, brings us to our final and most important point, the attitude of our own country. M. Sabatier is not far from the truth when he complains that the English marry the real to the ideal. Mr. Palmer gives confirmatory detail when he points out that the very police in England are set up as guardians, and not antagonists, of age-old liberties. But none of these writers seems to see the reality, which is the lack of individual sense of country. Pour la France, Holy Russia, Scotland for Ever, Deutschland über Alles—we know these, but who has ever heard "England for Ever"?

The fact is that the English, as a whole, do not show or see one undivided inspiration that drives them to fight. They have come into the war, have made huge additions to a vast fleet, have raised an immense army, have built over two thousand great munition factories, and have generally put themselves to every sort of trouble and sacrifice; but they have not done all this from impulse: they have based their efforts on reasonings and calculations. They have tried to puzzle out for themselves the rights and the wrongs of the war. True, they have made and upheld their decision, but at the cost of much heart-searching and endless argument for and against everything. It is this argument that perplexes our Allies. A Frenchman or a Russian cannot possibly understand how on earth there can be two opinions on the war. He is the more amazed when he sees not only opinions, but even actual divisions—on compulsion, for example; he forgets what has been and what is being done by us, when he sees our members of Parliament actually recording their speech and their vote against a question which, for him, contains its own immediate and final answer. If we reply that the arguments that provoked such votes and speeches and other bewildering signs of apparent dissension are in reality perfectly honest and sincere, he will say, "Yes, possibly; but that does not alter the fact that they are, just now, completely out of place." But perhaps he and others will realize some day that nothing, not even the Day of Judgment, will force the Englishman, prone as

he is to hypertrophy of conscience and cataract of the insight, to accept anything whatever until he has satisfied himself in all the complexities of that self, national and personal, that acceptance is his duty. But—and the Germans know it—acceptance of the principle means, with England, accomplishment of the duty.

At any rate, this would seem to be so from the opinion (quoted by a contemporary) of a German military official, who considers that, even if Paris and Petrograd were taken, and the Italians driven into the sea, yet the war would not be ended, thanks to the fixed intention of England, the real "objective" and enemy, not to retire from the war except on her own terms; and this view is confirmed not only by direct pronouncements of those in authority over us, but also by many indirect indications from the character and general life of those actively engaged in the war. Of such Mr. Patrick MacGill's "Red Horizon" gives an admirably vivid and natural picture. He also puts plenty of fun into his pages; here is his description of a "trench" banquet:—

"We miscalculated the enemy's strength, of course," said Mervin.

"That's it," Pryor cut in. "But the trenches we lost were of no strategic importance."

"They never are," said Kore. "I suppose that's why we lose thousands to take 'em, and the enemy lose as many to regain them."

"Soup, gentlemen," Stoner interrupted, bringing a steaming tureen to the table. "Help yourselves."

"Mulligatawny!" said Pryor, sipping the stuff which he had emptied into his mess-tin. "I don't like this."

"Wot," muttered Bill, "wot's wrong with it?"

"As soup it's above reproach, but the name," said Pryor. "It's beastly."

"Wot's wrong with it?"

"Everything," said the artistic youth, "and besides I was fed as a child on mulligatawny, fed on it until I grew up and revolted. To meet it again here in a dug-out. Oh! ye gods!"

"I'll take it," I said, for I had already finished mine.

"Will you?" exclaimed Pryor, employing his spoon with gargantuan zeal. "It's not quite etiquette."

"As he spoke a bullet whistled through the door and struck a tin of condensed milk which hung by a string from the rafter. The bullet went right through and the milk oozed out and fell on the table."

"Waiter," said Goliath in a sharp voice, fixing one eye on the cook, and another on the falling milk.

"Sir," answered Stoner, raising his head from his mess-tin.

"What beastly stuff is this trickling down? You shouldn't allow this, you know."

"I'm sorry," said Stoner, "you'd better lick it up."

"Ad 'e," cried Bill. "Wot will we do for tea?" The Cockney held a spare mess-tin under the milk and caught it as it fell. This was considered very unseemly behaviour for a gentleman, and we suggested that he should go and feed in the servants' kitchen.

"A stew, made of beef, carrots, and potatoes, came next, and this in turn was followed by an omelette. Then followed a

small portion of beef to each man; we called this chicken in our glorious game of make-believe. Kore asserted that he had caught the chicken singing 'The Watch on the Rhine' on the top of a neighbouring château and took it as lawful booty of war.

"Chicken, my big toe!" muttered Bill, using his clasp-knife for a tooth-pick. "It's as tough as a rifle sling. Yer must have got hold of the bloomin' weatherecock."

We might suspect a little "literary" influence—it would be logical enough when we remember how much Mr. MacGill has been writing lately; but perhaps it is, after all, part of his temperament that he cannot occupy his place in a trench without writing a verse (and often a good verse) about it, or philosophizing over the ways and minds of his comrades. Such philosophy is characteristic of these young men—soldiers for the first time in their lives and in the greatest war ever known, but quite resigned to all its difficulties, and finding ample time to criticize their own and their nation's defects after the manner of the English, who can never rest from scratching at their itching conscience. It is a failing because it leads them too far individually as well as nationally. The Englishman, considering all that his country has done, and all that she represents in the world, should take more pride in her and in himself. It is true that those who have "seen things"—and occasionally taken a part in doing them—in the world have that pride coupled with insight into the ways of other races which leads to tenacity; but the two qualities should be more universal. Just as insularity and arrogance are contemptible, so are excess of humility and the craving to apologize to the world in general for everything, scourging the while one's compatriots with speech and pen, as the flagellant friars scourged one another's backs.

It would be interesting to know how far the popular German view of war is really shown in the romance which is achieving a great success in Germany just now, 'Hindenburg's March into London.' There are certainly two main ideas in the book—the one that the war has been forced upon Germany; the other that Kultur, as monopolized by the Teutonic race—the Boches, the Austroboches, and the Surboches (or Prussians), to whom we may now add Bulgaria and Turkey, as having some sort of preference shares, or perhaps debentures, in Kultur, Ltd.—is the excuse for world-conquest. The usual malignity is displayed towards everything English.

We have remarked before on the lack in Germany of what is called a "sense of humour," and this is not only a failing, but also a powerful agent for failure. In the first place, it is disastrous to underestimate the qualities, good as well as bad, of hostile nations; in war, as in peace, the only guide to lasting success is a sound appreciation of one's rivals. Secondly, what nation, however small, can accept the rule, or guidance, of a race for whom all life consists of super-organization?

The German super-organization (which is accepted by some as the best translation of the word "Kultur") was experienced and admired, if detested, by Mr. Geoffrey Pyke, whose experiences and escape from Ruhleben read better than half the adventures of fiction. In his opinion not even the summit of "the superlogical or the super-intuitive" can avail against German organization and precautions:—

"Sherlock Holmes would perish miserably in Prussia, and would be outdone all along the line, from his comfortable dressing-gown to the Italian violin."

But Mr. Pyke adds that his great rival, Arsène Lupin, would utterly bewilder and dumbfound the Prussian. This throws a light on Mr. Pyke's success: who but an embryo Arsène Lupin would dream of travelling casually into Germany in war-time, to find out the truth about Berlin? Of course, he was caught by a polite official—a Velasquez enthusiast in his spare moments—and conveyed by a bovine subordinate to his prison cell. He certainly "scored off" the latter by giving him a "kleines Trinkgeld" of fifty pfennigs—a feat well in keeping with Arsène Lupin's character. Naturally, Mr. Pyke had far too short a lease of freedom to enable him to compile any great volume of observations and experiences as a mere extra-special correspondent, though he does reproduce a most vivid recital by a young German officer of his experiences in Russia. He also informs us that the "Prussian has no back to his head," only a continuation of his neck

"until it folds over on to the upper part of his forehead. This gives his face and his head, when viewed in profile, a parallel appearance, both rising perpendicular to unknown heights."

Mr. Pyke's account of his confinement at the Alexanderplatz and the Stadt Vogtei prisons is admirably vivid. The appalling chill orderliness will be summed up for those who have any imagination by his one phrase, "living in a lavatory." To convey how it affected him he expresses his regret that his readers have not been sent to jail—much as Artemus Ward opened a lecture with the words, "Those of you who have been in prison." But he records his sensations from hour to hour—"every ten minutes is eternity, and the weeks go past like days"—with an accuracy that frightens, in spite of his light-hearted style. He relieved his soul by much shouting and singing: the Jabberwocky and Mr. Kipling's "If" were a great consolation to him, and—typical of Prussian officialdom in a lenient moment—he actually received a signed and counter-signed permission to make noises:—"Erlaubnis zu nummer acht und fünfzig zu singen und zu pfeifen."

Ruhleben, though it involved more physical discomfort and misery—he nearly died of pneumonia—at least meant companionship, a few occasional comforts, books, and so on, largely secured by the anomalous "rise to power" of those of the prisoners who, at first appointed as interpreters by the authorities, were later named captains, and, like the House of

Commons in England, gathered gradually into their hands almost as much actual power as the authorities themselves. But the climax of the change in Ruhleben was the meeting with Mr. Falk of the Nigerian Political Service, who in character—according to Mr. Pyke—was "worse than a pessimist. He was an amateur strategist." It seems in this connexion that Mr. Falk has also written his account, and has remarked that Mr. Pyke was "off his head most of the time"; at any rate, after long and various meditation on every possible and impossible route, they made their escape, and "stumbled across Northern Germany." We leave to the appreciative reader their adventures and privations. Mr. Pyke remarks, with evident *meiosis*, that during those days of wandering he became "much addicted to stealing," chiefly potatoes. Their journey terminated in Holland, and its ending was not the least exciting of their experiences.

M. l'Abbé Aubry had no such thrills of attempt and escape, no such horror of cold prison "Ordentlichkeit"; but, as a priest, taken, without any offence on his part, from his village, he underwent every kind of insult and contumely, and was pushed forward to the doors of the trucks at every station for the jeers of the spectators on the platform; and as a priest he sees in the war a revolt by the spiritual descendants of Luther against the Catholic Church, of which France is the eldest daughter. He also, like many others of his race, regards the victory of the Marne as nothing less than a definite miracle, symbolic of the strength of

"la foi de Clovis, de Charlemagne, de Saint Louis, de Jeanne d'Arc, qui rendra à la France sa splendeur, et, par elle, à l'église sa liberté, car l'église est l'âme de la nation, le salut de la France."

Nor can any lover or student of France neglect that spirit of faith; the very excesses in, or against, the name of religion that shocked the world under Charles IX., and again under Combes, prove the intense susceptibility of France to the idea of religion as an inspiration for strength and unity, never more potent than to-day. In that same faith M. l'Abbé Aubry found the means of enduring "les inquiétudes et les souffrances morales, la grande fatigue et l'épuisement du corps"; he threaded his rosary through the long night hours, and said Mass when and where he could—at Celle, for example, where the German commandant, more lenient than most of his kind, permitted the installation of a chapel, with the aid of the local Catholic priest and his twelve hundred parishioners. M. l'Abbé notes more than once the relative kindness of Catholics in Germany as against the brutality of others, and what matters in such a connexion is not the merit or demerit of this or that cult in itself, but its effect upon its devotees.

At Rastatt the Abbé and his fellow-prisoners had to undergo the cruelty and prejudice, not only of men, but also of dogs—the well-known war-dogs, who had been actually trained to hasten obedience

to the 'appels, corvées et mouvements divers, dont l'organisation allemande est si prodigieuse.' He remarks that in Germany even the animals are bred up to hate the French. Happily for him, M. l'Abbé was released with a small group of other prisoners. Actually the change, the hospitality of Switzerland, and the good air of France, cured him at once of all his ailments; but his words of worst anticipation are significant of the spirit of the country: "Du moins je mourrai pour la France et je mourrai en terre française!" The same spirit we have seen in these last few days, when reserves for Verdun accepted all their dangers and troubles cheerfully at the one phrase, "C'est pour la France."

We may allude, in conclusion, to Mr. Powell's new book, 'Vive la France.' Mr. Powell is a war correspondent to his finger-tips, with all the usual clichés and contrasts; but many of his sayings and records are worth noting, such as the French view that England's deep-seated objection to conscription is incomprehensible, while her Capital *versus* Labour bickerings are criminal. It is a fact, strange to many, no doubt, but true, that no Frenchman can comprehend how or why the English can for a moment allow anything whatsoever to interfere with the one object that should be in their view—the successful termination of the war. We have yet to see what the French will think and say of our "conscientious objectors"; it is to be hoped that they will look on them as adherents of one of the many religions that counter-balance our single cause.

Mr. Powell gives a vivid description of the effect produced at Karlsruhe by the big air-raid, and with it a long catalogue of the French aerial fleet. He asserts also that

"the British Government has built an aerial navy [which] will be able to raid many German ports and cities and return with ease to their base in England"—

not to mention that this same navy will destroy Zeppelins, submarines, and, no doubt, every other kind of menace to British shores. There is a wide difference between this optimism and the pessimism of Mr. Geoffrey Pyke's friend; but then optimism is characteristic of France, and, doubtless, it infects even visitors; it is in the air, in fact, like Mr. Powell's aerial navy. By the way, his remark about the French "Baby Nieuport" that can do things which a large bird, such as an eagle or a hawk, could not do, recalls the tale of two aviators watching a bird in a high wind, and exclaiming at some peculiarly fantastic evolution, "By Jove, that bird will smash up everlastingly if it isn't careful." Aviators will doubtless supply the proper term for what the bird had to do to avoid destruction.

At any rate, Mr. Powell's book is one more tribute to the determined spiritual unity and energy of France against her foe—a combination of gifts that should defeat even the super-kultur of Prussia and all her works.

## THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THE three substantial volumes before us treat of the Osmanlis from widely different points of view, and in equally divergent methods, but they agree in unstinted admiration of the people who used to be called the "unspeakable" Turks. The name is a misnomer, as all ethnologists know. The real Turk is the wild Turkoman of Asia. The Osmanli is essentially European in blood and tradition, and everything except religion. Not only the royal family, but also the majority of the Ottoman people, have far more "Greek" and other Christian ingredients in their ancestry than the thin strain derived from the small body of Asiatic immigrants who established themselves in Bithynia in the thirteenth century, and their imperial traditions and methods were more immediately Byzantine than Asiatic—though the two were not remotely connected.

Mr. Gibbons's main object in his scholarly book, 'The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire,' is to controvert a popular view of the Osmanlis as a horde of Asiatic barbarians who, after mastering the fragments of the Seljuk kingdom of Anatolia or Rûm, invaded the Balkans and founded the Ottoman Empire in Europe. In so far as this may be a popular view, he has done well to refute it, though, unfortunately, people who are so ignorant of the actual facts are not likely to read or be influenced by a work of solid research. We are not aware that modern historians of repute have given any countenance to such a perversion of history. Certainly Gibbon did not. The Ottoman conquest of Thrace was accomplished long before the subjugation of the greater part of Asia Minor, and, whatever may have been suggested by ill-informed writers, it has been generally agreed by historians that the original body of Turks who gathered round the eponymous Osman consisted of but a few hundred tents. Nor should too much stress be laid on the usual statement that the Seljuk kingdom of Anatolia broke up into ten fragments, which became ten independent states; and that by absorbing these states the Ottoman Empire rose out of the ruins of the Seljuk kingdom. Mr. Gibbons devotes an elaborate Appendix to the demolishing of this general statement, but he does not really disprove it. That there were numerous petty emirs, ruling various towns or small districts, besides the leading ten Muslim dynasties, is well known; such was the normal condition of Eastern government on the break-up of any dominant power; but that most of these

petty rulers were more or less dependent upon one or other of the larger States is clear from Mr. Gibbons's own list of "more than thirty independent states which existed in Asia Minor during the decade from 1330 to 1340," and most of them were absorbed by the greater States before the latter, in turn, submitted to the Osmanlis. As to the great power of Karaman as a formidable rival to the rising Osmanli kingdom, its important position has been recognized by all competent historians from Gibbon downwards; and nobody, we believe, has ignored the kingdoms of Little Armenia or of Trebizond. Mr. Gibbons is right when he maintains that "Osman fell heir to no part of the Seljuk dominions," though without the countenance of the Seljuk Sultan he could hardly have established himself on the border, and there was doubtless some such semi-feudal relation between him and the ruler of Konia as the Seljuks had made familiar in most parts of Western Asia. He is also right in emphasizing the fact that, after carving a small principality out of the remnants of the Byzantine Empire on the Asiatic side of the Sea of Marmora, the Osmanlis, under that wonderful conqueror, Murad—the "Amurath" of the older writers—transferred their centre of power, if not their official capital, to Europe; and from Europe subdued Asia Minor long after the Byzantine Empire had fallen to their sword and the Eastern emperor had become their vassal.

There is nothing novel in all this; but the early history of the Osmanlis has never been more clearly or forcibly written, or better authenticated by frequent references to the contemporary Byzantine historians, and to the recent researches of Slavonic scholars. The former have, of course, been fully used before, and Mr. Gibbons has been able to add little from Oriental sources, except some useful notices from Ibn-Batuta and Shihabu-d-din. The Ottoman historians are all of later date, and, while he does not entirely reject their traditions, he uses them in a rather capricious way. He is probably right in rejecting the claims of the house of Osman to a princely pedigree, though they may very well be descended from some respectable Turkoman Khan; but, when he uses the legendary dream of Osman as an argument for his doubtful theory that this hero was the first of his line to embrace Islam, we feel that he is the advocate of a *parti pris*. Some exaggerations tend to confirm an attitude hardly that of an historian. It is to be regretted that the Oriental side of his work is weak. Evidently he knows no Arabic, and his serious discussion whether Khwarizm and Khorasan are two different provinces or not, and his making Timur ruler of Khorasan, "with his capital at Samarkand," are sad exposures. The history of the fall of the Seljuk kingdom of Rûm is undoubtedly obscure, but there is far more numismatic evidence than Mr. Gibbons supposes, and some of his statements in this connexion are wholly erroneous. Such minor faults, however, do

not deprive his work of real value and authority on a subject which needed a thoroughly historical study in the light of modern research.

Mr. Dwight's handsome volume on Constantinople makes no pretension to scholarship. It is avowedly written in imitation of a compatriot's work—for, like Mr. Gibbons, he is an American, though born at Scutari—Mr. Howells's 'Venetian Life,' and is, in fact, a series of pictures by an "egoistical impressionist"—a kind of sentimental journey round about the Bosphorus and Sea of Marmora. For those who, like the present writer, love Constantinople, it will have an undeniable charm; and we fancy it will make those who do not know that incomparable site long for peaceful days when they may make its desired acquaintance. Mr. Dwight knows every inch of it—not Stamboul alone, but also all the towns and villages, and the delightful gardens and old Turkish houses that cling to the margins of the Straits. He is an admirable cicerone, versed in tradition and local lore, though not always quite accurate in his history or archaeology. But he does not pretend to be learned, he only asks leave to talk of what he loves and admires, and in this he certainly succeeds. He takes us to the cafés, those "Schools of Knowledge," and introduces us to the staid habitués and the quiet waiters, who never take a tip, and would as soon give you coffee for nothing as make you pay; and he shows you the art of coffee-drinking as it is practised there in full perfection. It is curious that such war has been impotently waged by Ottoman Sultans against "the black enemy of sleep and of love" as was waged also against wine and tobacco. Indeed, these three, with opium, have been denounced by Oriental fanatics as "the Four Ministers of the Devil." Mr. Dwight dwells on the hospitality of the mosque yard—no closed sanctuary, like too many Christian churches, but a peopled square, where talk and business and leisurely meditation and studious teaching go on every day, and all Muslims feel at home. Or he carries you over to Scutari, and tells tales of his childhood in the house of "the Son of the Man who was Cook," with its legend of a Sultan and a fair Armenian, or recalls the old gentleman in a dressing-gown, as if he had just got up, who tossed pink and chrysanthemums to the children from a high window, or the little old woman who poked spoonfuls of sweet jam to them through the bars of her lattice. This was an Armenian centre; but there is plenty about Greeks too, though the Muslims naturally have the first place. There is a story of a delightful old Greek lady who made her "kourban" in the form of a big "rooster" which behaved with no sense of decorum in church. When the bishop came in and began to dry his wet vestments behind the stove, close to the old woman, the cock, "unable to restrain his emotions any longer, suddenly filled the holy place with a loud and pagan crow." We think we like the author's descriptions of a Turkish village and of the gardens

*The Foundation of the Ottoman Empire: a History of the Osmanlis up to the Death of Bayezid I. (1300-1403).* By Herbert Adams Gibbons. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 10s. 6d. net.)

*Constantinople, Old and New.* By H. G. Dwight. (Longmans & Co., 14s. net.)

*With the Turkish Army in the Crimea and Asia Minor.* By Thomas Buzzard. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

beside the Bosphorus best of all. He manages to convey the real atmosphere and to weave the true spell. His chapters on the Revolution and on the late and present Sultans' state receptions are interesting, but do not fit in with the rest of the scheme. We could do without them. It is not a book to describe, but to enjoy, in spite of affectations and not a few mistakes; and the enjoyment is increased by the numerous and skilfully chosen illustrations.

It is remarkable enough that a famous physician should now be publishing his recollections of his first experiences as an army surgeon sixty years ago; but it is still more astonishing that his narrative, as recorded under the title, 'With the Turkish Army in the Crimea and Asia Minor,' should be so vivid. Dr. Buzzard's memory has been refreshed by his own journal and letters of the time, and by the journal of his friend General Ballard, who was with him in the futile second expedition to Kertch; but it is clear that most of the story is still fresh in his mind. Mr. Brudenell Carter and he are believed to be the only members now surviving of the band of young surgeons who were dispatched to the Crimea in 1855 to serve the sick and wounded in Omar Pasha's Turkish contingent. In the Crimea itself they saw no service, for the simple reason that no steps seem to have been taken to accredit them, and the Turkish authorities were not prepared to receive a medical staff thus unceremoniously thrust upon them. Dr. Buzzard was left to kick his or his horse's heels about and enjoy or suffer the well-known experiences of the not over luxurious campaign. Inkerman had been fought, but he witnessed the battle of the Tchernaiia from the Causeway ridge not more than a mile away from the action, "upon which we looked much as spectators at a theatre in the balcony stalls gaze upon the stage"; and he saw the confused end of the long siege of Sevastopol. His notes bear some occasional resemblance to what we are now reading in the newspapers. "I appear to have never known mud till I came into these parts," he quotes from his journal; "it reaches nearly to our knees."

"Experience teaches us not to attach much importance to camp rumours, which are termed 'shaves'.... It is one of the curious paradoxes connected with a 'seat of war' that, with the exception of the chiefs, those engaged on the spot are ordinarily behind the rest of the world in information as to what is doing in their immediate neighbourhood."

We recommend this remark to the consideration of those who lend too eager ears to the tales of soldiers "back from the front."

Dr. Buzzard records some psychological experiences which are also useful to bear in mind. Entering the burning town of Kertch and seeing the wreck and ruin all round him, "I recognized," he says, "a strong impulse in myself to smash to pieces mirrors and windows, and generally to spread destruction." Of

course, he did not give way to it, but he draws an interesting inference:—

"It appears to me to be a curious fact which is worth recording, if it be only for the proof it affords of the strongly imitative influence which accompanies conditions of lawlessness, and the mode in which this tends to produce ever-increasing havoc. It seems to explain, what one has always found difficult to understand, the utterly senseless and wanton character of the proceedings of a riotous mob."

He was surprised by another strange self-revelation. He and a friend were bathing in the Tchernaiia when a Cossack began sniping:—

"It is curious and difficult to explain that any feeling of apprehension which I experienced was quite overpowered by a sense of discomfort at the idea of being shot with my clothes off, and I struggled into my shirt as rapidly as possible, succeeding in my efforts just as the Cossack fired!"

It turned out that the man was really aiming at some French troops, and, when "Billy" Russell reported that the Russians had fired upon some ambulance parties, Dr. Buzzard corrects him by showing that the real objective was probably Marshal Pélissier and his staff, which had just ridden up.

The doctor seems to have been the first in the Crimea to recognize the deadly office of water in carrying cholera; but he had few occasions to practise his science till he and his staff were removed, with Omar Pasha's army, to Asia Minor. At Trebizond they were at last officially recognized, and Dr. Buzzard was permitted to equip and staff a military hospital there, with the full, if dilatory, support of the Turkish governor. Here, at length, he found his opportunity in plenty of hard work. "At Trebizond alone we had treated in hospital upwards of 2,500 sick and wounded from the army in the field and from Batoum, besides a small number in the hospital which had been established at Sinope." The English surgeons were heartily welcomed by the General and the mixed population, and if the dances and receptions were slightly confused owing to a lack of mutual intelligibility—as when a brother surgeon, wishing to whisper tenderly to his partner, who spoke only Turkish, used his stock phrase, "Put out your tongue"—they were evidently enjoyed.

There are many graphic touches in Dr. Buzzard's description of life at Trebizond as well as in his Crimean recollections, and both are well illustrated by the sketches he drew at the time. We get glimpses, too, of well-known figures—Omar Pasha, Lintorn Simmons, Laurence Oliphant, and others. There are good maps, and the book is excellently printed in an attractive square format, though folded in octavo. The slight misprints "drought," p. 116, and "Pahishah," p. 128, and the misspelling "Redschid" Pasha for Reshid, should be corrected in a new edition.

## SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ADDRESSES.

THE volumes which we have grouped for the purpose of this article illustrate a subject which deserves far closer study than it usually receives. Preaching occupies a conspicuous place in the religious life of our country, but it has seldom been studied as an art or practised with the sureness of aim which is the secret of successful teaching. We do not mean to imply that the work which the preacher puts into his sermons is careless or perfunctory. That is far from being the case. The conscientiousness, the hard travail of mind and soul involved in their composition are part of the tragedy of their failure. They are intended to flash the feeling and conviction of the preacher into the lives of his hearers in the simplest and most effective way, to arrest attention, and to win assent. Yet in many cases they are simply tolerated as part of the programme of a religious service. There may be various reasons for this, but the wise preacher will never say that it is the fault of his congregation. If they are listless, it is because he has failed to make them attentive. Perhaps he himself is the victim of a false tradition, of bad training, or of imperfect sympathy with his hearers.

We are convinced that a great deal of preaching is very poor in quality simply because there is too much of it. The demand for two sermons a week, cut to the conventional pattern, makes preaching mechanical. Many men who could speak a dozen or twenty times a year on high religious themes without losing simplicity and freshness are simply worn down into the dullest commonplace by the monotony of the weekly routine. Here the Church of England has a signal advantage over Nonconformity because it offers a greater variety of clerical duty, and recognizes, in theory at least, the value of a diversity of gifts. Its canonries and various special chaplaincies provide posts for men with a proved gift for preaching which are quite reasonable in their demands. Unfortunately, this advantage is largely neutralized by the remoteness of most of our cathedral foundations from the large centres of population, not to mention the failure of the authorities to select for these offices men of the right quality to form a national order of preachers. The problem for Nonconformity, with the self-contained individualism of its church life, is much more difficult, but it may be suggested that no better use could be made of central funds than to set free a certain number of ministers of proved ability for

*College Addresses and Sermons.* By Principal Lindsay. (Glasgow, MacLehose & Sons, 5s. net.)

*Mornings in the College Chapel.* First and Second Series.—*Afternoons in the College Chapel.*—*Sunday Evenings in the College Chapel.* By Francis Greenwood Peabody. (Constable & Co., 2s. net each.)

*School Homilies.* By Arthur Sidgwick. First Series. With an Introduction by the Rev. James M. Wilson. (Sidgwick & Jackson, 3s. 6d. net.)

the special work of preaching. The claims of scholarship have been met by the endowed chairs in the theological colleges. Until good preaching is encouraged in a similar way the Nonconformist pulpit is likely to suffer seriously from fussiness and overstrain, and to decline, in consequence, in public esteem.

But there is another cause of failure which is, perhaps, more avoidable. It may be true that the preacher, like the poet, is born and not made; but many men would preach more effectively than they do if they had received better training. Preaching has been studied among us very little as an art—the art of lucid and persuasive speech and of strong presentment of a message. We have been stupid enough to suppose that it comes to good men by instinct. It has even been suggested that to study preaching as a branch of oratory is to tamper with its freshness and sincerity. Of course, there have been exceptions. How much, for instance, did Liddon owe of his success in St. Paul's to his familiarity with Bossuet, Bourdaloue, and Massillon? We do not suggest that the modern English preacher should model himself upon these classical French examples. The taste for this stately and elaborate style of utterance has passed away; but a teacher, unless he is a man of exceptional gifts, cannot use the method of supple and direct speech, which seems so simple except to those who try to practise it, unless he has been taught. It is here that the clergy lag so far behind the best teachers in our primary and secondary schools. The former know practically nothing about their art because they have not studied it from the point of view of the human experience to which they have to appeal and the definite end which they desire to attain. In other words, they are bad psychologists, and use the weapons of persuasion with a clumsiness almost worthy of German statecraft. How often they speak simply in the air because they cannot build any golden bridge between their own thought and the minds of their hearers!

We may illustrate our rather challenging statements by a short discussion of the more limited field indicated by the title which we have placed at the head of this article. 'School and College Addresses' do not, as a rule, attract the average schoolboy or undergraduate. They may recall dull hours spent with wandering thoughts in the school or college chapel, while those of keen intelligence, a little more alert than their fellows to what was going on, remember some pathetic figure in the pulpit doing his best to be interesting, and evidently relieved when the ordeal was over. Of course, there have been shining exceptions, but they only throw into sharper relief the timidity which many preachers feel in addressing a congregation of boys or young men. They know in their hearts that they are incapable of dealing effectively with the human material before them. We do not refer here to the ordinary University sermon. That is usually an occasion for stately utterance

or the graces of scholarship, and the congregation assembles in an expectant mood. Some of the noblest sermons in the English language, ripest in wisdom and most searching in appeal, belong to this class. We need mention only the names of Newman and John Caird. Nor are we thinking of the more intimate addresses which a man may give to his juniors who are dedicated already to the same calling as himself, and look to him for counsel and sympathy. A good example, ripe in scholarship and tender in sympathy, is to be found in the 'College Addresses' by the late Principal Lindsay of Glasgow, which have been published recently. We have in mind any large group of boys and young men, assembled for public worship on an ordinary occasion. Are the impressions made upon them by the religious addresses to which they listen as intelligent, as interesting, and as memorable as the finest teaching they receive elsewhere on history, literature, or science? This question sets a very high standard of performance quite intentionally, for we cannot imagine that any preacher, however conscious he may be of his own failure, will accept deliberately any aim lower than the highest. In many cases it is the crust of conventionality which needs to be broken through, the familiar pattern, the slightly unnatural voice, the intellectual poverty in style and treatment.

It is just in these points that the careful study of good models may be full of stimulus and suggestion, though there are no short cuts to success, no substitutes for fundamental brain-work and the personal power of a noble and disciplined soul. Let us take, for instance, Prof. Peabody's sermons in the College Chapel at Harvard, which have just been reissued in a uniform series, and especially the two fascinating volumes called 'Mornings in the College Chapel.' They consist of a selection from the addresses which Dr. Peabody was in the habit of delivering to the students by their own request at morning prayers. They are very short. In the hands of some men they would be little more than pious ejaculations, possibly a little unctuous and sentimental. Brevity is not necessarily the soul of a good sermon; but Dr. Peabody has succeeded in making a strict economy in the use of words contribute to the effectiveness of what he has to say. He takes some clear-cut thought, and holds it before our eyes like a precious jewel flashing in the morning sunlight; he opens up its meaning more by suggestion than by an elaborate process of analysis; he links it with some vivid human experience or a noble passage of literature; and then he leaves it, while his hearers must have gone away erect in mind and kindled in spirit, feeling that they had had a revealing glimpse of spiritual realms which they themselves must explore. How many sermons come to an end with the mind in a state of tension like that and curiosity wideawake? It is only the finished art of a great teacher which can do this

without any sense of effort or strain; but no preaching to eager and growing minds can be effective unless it has some of this vital stimulus in it.

The same quality pervades the 'School Homilies' of Mr. Arthur Sidgwick. We have had to wait for more than forty years for these fruits of Mr. Sidgwick's religious teaching at Rugby. The volume which has now been issued, with an Introduction by Canon Wilson, contains fifty-two religious addresses in 320 small pages. It is a true *multum in parvo*. Canon Wilson explains that the addresses were delivered at Sunday evening prayers to the boys of the House of which he himself was master.

"No school sermons [he writes] I have ever heard were so searching, so illuminating. They dealt with apparently commonplace subjects, but they lifted every subject out of the commonplace. They arrested and kept the attention; they revealed boys to themselves; intellectually, morally, spiritually, they were highly educative and highly valued. The true judges were the boys who heard them, and I had many opportunities of knowing their judgment both at the time and subsequently."

No one who reads these pages and discovers their beauty of thought and their elevation of tone for himself, though the memory of the magnetic influence of the speaker's form and voice be wanting, is likely to think this praise too high. The subjects are chosen with a sure instinct for the aims, the ambitions, and the moral dangers of school-life. Here are some of the titles: 'Discipline,' 'Reverence,' 'Friends,' 'Highmindedness,' 'Harsh Judgments,' 'Drifting,' 'Secret Sins.' Perhaps, at first sight, the list does not appear very promising. We know how easy it is to talk about these moralities with dull correctness. Can boys be made to take any interest in them at all? We had better answer this question by quoting two short passages, the one on 'Harsh Judgments,' the other on 'Vanity.'

"The real spark which lights within us the fire of energy and duty and hope, which makes each of us capable of his best and highest, the warmth which swells and unfolds all the blossom of the soul, is always encouragement and sympathy. It is this which cherishes the seed of knowledge, and increases insight, and fosters love, and gives new life to effort. Condemn a man with harsh judgment, and you will have done by that very thing the most that in you lies to make him what you think him. On the other hand, be kindly and genial, and shrink from all rash or harsh sentences on others, and you will often and often help a man to rise to such a point that the harsh sentence is no longer possible."

"Vanity....can only be driven out by love for others. Not by petty watching and correction of little displays of vanity, not by plucking off each shoot as it appears, shall we cure it; but by fanning the flame of love and devotion to others, shall we burn and wither up the evil root of vanity in ourselves. Vanity is mean and narrow and chilling and lowering and degrading; and we can only destroy it by aiming ceaselessly at a higher and a nobler and a more loving, self-sacrificing life. While it has hold of our

souls, they are kept as it were in a dreary, solitary exile, centred only round self, and engrossed with that; and from this ban love alone can set them free that they may return to their brother who is on earth and their Father Who is in heaven."

Certainly there is nothing here that can be called dull or commonplace, but it is possible that two comments will occur to the reader of these and several other passages written in a similar vein. First, it may be asked whether this refinement of thought and style provides fit discourse for boys at all. There is, we know, an idea that they require something boisterous and popular in their religion, and that the man who can talk to them in the language of the playing field will find the quickest way to their hearts. We doubt, however, whether this is based on actual experience. Boys demand that the man who speaks to them about religion should do so with serious conviction. There must be no sham or nonsense about it. If he speaks directly to what is deepest in their nature, as one who understands it, because he himself is elate with the same joy or bowed down by the same weakness, they will listen. Nor can the form in which the message is conveyed to them be too reverent and dignified, provided it never parts company with simplicity. Boys yield readily to the enchantment of the winged thoughts of a noble mind when, instead of preaching at them, it gives itself completely to them in counsel and sympathy.

The other comment is one which Canon Wilson has suggested in his Introduction. Some people will, perhaps, miss in these addresses the definite doctrinal teaching to which they are accustomed. They are not concerned with the divisions of Christendom. They do not deal with matters of controversy at all. But running through them, felt quite as much as expressed, there is a quiet and mellow faith. The presence of God and the power of Jesus Christ are not treated as matters for argument; they are simply taken for granted as needing no defence, just because in the directness of their appeal to the honest and good heart they are far beyond our gainsaying or denial. Mr. Sidgwick was laying the foundations of simple trust and moral reverence and upright conduct which must underlie all mature religious experience. The parables of the Kingdom and the moral directness of the Sermon on the Mount came before the theology of St. Paul and St. John, though all may be needed for a complete Christianity. It seems to us that Mr. Sidgwick in this matter reveals a sounder instinct for the true spiritual order, and a more intimate sympathy with the needs and capacities of his hearers, than many men who are preachers by profession. But here we find ourselves back among the problems of religious psychology, through the neglect of which preaching is in no little danger of ceasing to be a noble and successful art.

#### EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY LETTERS.

At first sight it might well be thought that in the three books before us we should find a complete literary survey of the greater part of the eighteenth century; but such, unfortunately, cannot be said to be altogether the case. With Gray and Walpole we are, indeed, upon the rarefied heights where writers are men of leisure, taste, and wealth, who can spend years in perfecting their scholarship, and pass whole days and months in turning a paper of verses until it shines impeccable in the poet's hands. With Mrs. Eliza Haywood we frequently plumb the nadir of Grub Street; want is never very far from her door, and can scarce be kept at bay by novel swiftly succeeding novel, translation translation, all penned *currente calamo*, reinforced with a dull tragedy or two, and several personal excursions on to the boards. But Dr. Saintsbury's 'The Peace of the Augustans' does not link, as it might well have done, these two extremes. It is far too eclectic, and unsystematically eclectic, to be of real value to any but an advanced student, nor does it answer to its second title, 'A Survey of Eighteenth-Century Literature.'

The most interesting feature of Dr. Paget Toynbee's edition of 'The Correspondence of Gray, Walpole, West, and Ashton' is that, of the 248 letters it contains, 111 are printed for the first time (89 by Gray, 5 by Walpole, 9 by West, 8 by Ashton), and 21 are now first given in full. The unpublished letters were found in the possession of the late Capt. Sir Francis E. Waller of Woodcote, Warwick, who gave permission for their publication. On Oct. 21, 1914, he was killed in action near Neuve-Chapelle, and the volumes containing the correspondence are now dedicated to his memory.

The discovery of 89 new letters written by Gray was in itself ample justification for gathering into one collection all the correspondence of the "Quadruple Alliance." Obviously the first duty of an editor who undertakes such a book is to supply an accurate text, and that Dr. Toynbee seems to have done. The letters show every sign of having been scrupulously copied and accurately printed. There are very few misprints, and these are quite unimportant. The editor's second task is to put before the reader such facts as will enable him clearly to

understand the general course of the correspondence. This also has been done briefly and well. Incidentally, Dr. Toynbee disposes of the belief that Gray went to Pembroke before he was admitted to Peterhouse. In addition to these good things the book includes some excellent portraits and facsimiles. We have further an annotated and able Introduction, a full Index, a Chronological Table, and other useful appendixes. The volumes are printed in a beautiful old type, and their get-up is altogether worthy of the Clarendon Press and of the letters themselves.

Dr. Toynbee has also attempted to provide a commentary on the whole series of letters, but this part of his work is, it must be confessed, much less satisfactory. Moreover, it is not easy to understand his methods. Some difficulties are explained, others are unnoticed. He tells the reader that "John Lock" is "John Locke, author of the Essay concerning Human Understanding," a thing which most people might be expected to see for themselves; but when Gray speaks of the last time he was "at the Devil," the editor does not explain that there were two famous taverns of this name: the Young (or Little) Devil in Fleet Street, or the south side, near Temple Bar, adjoining Dick's Coffee-House; and the Old Devil, which stood between Temple Bar and the Inner Temple Gate. This not everybody could be expected to know. Dr. Toynbee again sometimes gives the reference for a classical phrase, sometimes not. Thus he identifies "Donec gratus eram tibi," but leaves "Græcorum longe doctissimus" (Hor. 'Serm.' i. 5, 3) without a reference. In the lines 'From Purling Streams,' now first printed, he notices a possible reminiscence of Hadrian's address to his soul, but does not mention the certain reminiscences of Milton in "happy fields" ('Par. Lost,' i. 249) and "twilight walks between" ('Par. Lost,' ix. 1107, "echoing walks between"). Either Dr. Toynbee's scholarship has proved unequal to the task he has laid upon it, or he has failed to draw any line between what needs annotation and what does not. In the course of our reading of the two volumes we have noticed nearly fifty places which require annotation or are inadequately explained.

The reputations of Gray and Walpole are not materially altered by the new letters: Gray is still the lonely scholar and poet, Walpole still the dilettante and man of fashion, with a vein of brutality running beneath his elegance. Gray gave us some poems of exquisite and haunting beauty almost too perfectly phrased, and some others which strikingly recall the poetry of Greece and Rome, of Wales and Iceland. We have also the vast series of Walpole's letters, full of scandal and pretty writing; and the small bundle of Gray's correspondence, full of good literature and humanity.

Although Walpole considered the early letters "too trivial for the public eye," Gray and his three friends had little to regret in the tone and subjects of their

*The Correspondence of Gray, Walpole, West, and Ashton (1734-71): including more than One Hundred Letters now First Published.* Chronologically arranged and edited with Introduction, Notes, and Index by Paget Toynbee. 2 vols. With Portraits and Facsimiles. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 11. 1s. net.)

*The Peace of the Augustans: a Survey of Eighteenth-Century Literature as a Place of Rest and Refreshment.* By G. Saintsbury. (Bell & Sons, 8s. 6d. net.)

*The Life and Romances of Mrs. Eliza Haywood.* By George Frisbie Whicher. (New York, Columbia University Press, 6s. 6d. net.)

correspondence. All four men were interested in literature to an extent which is rare to-day. Their delight in poetry is deep and abiding, their discussion of it serious and sincere. They lived in an atmosphere of leisured scholarship where it was not impossible to have turned over all the manuscripts in all the college libraries in Cambridge, or to spend whole days meditating upon and appreciating a page of Pindar or of Virgil. Gray was the finest result of the older curriculum of Eton and Cambridge. What more could his teachers have wished him to be? He was steeped in the best of literature, he wrote in a style simply and easily perfect. If a man would forget for a day the weariness, the fever, and the fret of the world, these volumes contain the means of forgetting.

The means of forgetting—"a place of rest and refreshment"—that is exactly what, Dr. Saintsbury informs us, he has provided in 'The Peace of the Augustans.' This book, he tells us in his Preface, is "the usual 'History of Eighteenth-Century Literature' with a difference." What he means by a "difference" we need not try to guess; but the book is certainly not a history of eighteenth-century literature. In order to bolster up his title and to preserve the peace, whole sections of the literature are thrust bodily outside—all the political writings of Swift, Defoe, Steele, Addison, Johnson, Burke, and "Junius"; nearly all the philosophers, all the historians, and all the translators. In other cases a writer is allowed only part of his work—Pope loses all his 'Correspondence,' Swift's six volumes of 'Letters' are mentioned quite incidentally (though Walpole gets ten pages for his), and Addison loses his hymns (almost the only real poetry that he ever wrote), while 'Cato' (if we understand Dr. Saintsbury correctly) is called "ditch-water," and thrown away in undistinguished confusion with the tragedies of Edmund Smith, and Philips, and Thomson, and Young, and Johnson, and Home, and Hannah More.

May we here *en passant* utter a slight word of protest in partial favour of eighteenth-century tragedy, which it is easy and fashionable to decry? It is not, of course, in any way comparable with the theatre of Dryden, Otway, Southerne. It seems, indeed, all the more anemic after their full-blooded drama. But rhetorical and sententious as it is, better fitted for the library than the stage, there are fine passages in Smith, in Young, in Thomson; there are powerful speeches which can be read with pleasure, and which may surely save the tragedies of these authors from wholesale and excessive condemnation.

Dr. Saintsbury again gives some writers but a line or two: Arbuthnot, for example, Parnell, and Lady Winchelsea. Boswell is denied any full treatment, for some reason that we do not quite understand, unless Dr. Saintsbury supposes that the 'Life of Johnson' was published after 1800. At p. 179 he writes,

"That the eighteenth century produced [Boswell's] books would be almost a sufficient justification of the title of this," and he adds in a foot-note to the word "books," "Taking the 'Tour' as independent of the 'Life,' which it, of course, is; though one always thinks of them together." What is the meaning of the note if it does not convey the impression that either the 'Life' or the 'Tour' falls outside the century? At p. 205 it appears that Boswell

"tells us about eighteenth-century people from Johnson downwards, but in doing this he is, so to speak, at one remove, to say the least, from forming part of the eighteenth century. It is his portion of the universal ... that makes him such a peerless reporter of the particular. The distinction may seem wiredrawn, but for the writer it exists, and he may not overstep the wire."

Dr. Saintsbury's readers may make sense of this if they can. The result is clear enough: we are deprived of his views on Boswell. The nice conscience established in this case is balanced by impertinent freedom in other directions, and Dr. Saintsbury finds room to tell an indifferent world that he disapproves of the Liberal party, Welsh Disestablishment, the Daylight Saving Bill, halfpenny picture papers, picture houses, modern novels (*en bloc*), reading aloud, reformed spelling, trade unions, Agnosticism, modern education, philanthropists, and faddists. His mouth is as full of curses as Peter's in 'A Tale of a Tub.' What he does not like is dubbed "awful doggerel and drivel," "astounding drivel"; people with whom he disagrees are some of them "hopeless, bloodless pedants," and others "the lowest of literary vermin." Perhaps, after all, he intends this sort of thing for good-tempered badinage, especially as he talks of the "bad blood so frequent in scholars," and tells us that "bad temper never looks so bad as on paper." In any case all this pompous bellicosity seems strangely out of place in a region of "rest and refreshment." The effect Dr. Saintsbury's constant girding has on the present reviewer is, first to amuse, then to bore, and finally to tease him.

If such things were all that the book contained, it might be thrown aside in sheer distaste. But on occasion Dr. Saintsbury knows how to make himself agreeable, and the redeeming feature of his work is an enthusiasm which can often insist upon beauties generally overlooked and unrecognized. Yet what is the value of the book as a whole? We think that it will appeal almost exclusively to readers already interested in eighteenth-century literature. Others will hardly guess what it is all about. To those who know the period well it will be a noisy companion for a day or two, and a loiterer on the shelf for a good many days. We do not think that strangers will be attracted by it into the eighteenth-century garden, the pleasures of which require a different method of presentation.

It is hardly to be expected either that Dr. Whicher's monograph on Mrs. Eliza

Haywood should invite strangers; but, if any such are tempted to read the book, they will assuredly find a study of great interest. For the scholar and the student Dr. Whicher's work fills a gap, and fills it in an entirely adequate way. It is true, as we have before remarked, that Mrs. Haywood often sinks to the level of Grub Street; but when we consider her voluminous output—Dr. Whicher's bibliography, upon which he is especially to be congratulated, enumerates between seventy and eighty items—it is surprising how good she sometimes is. Writing to earn her daily bread, as did the first English professional author of her sex, Aphra Behn—immeasurably her superior in style, wit, and genius—Mrs. Haywood was necessarily imitative, eager to catch, and, if possible, to anticipate, the fashion of the hour. Accordingly we first find her stock-in-trade largely consisting of those little amatory tales which were for a time widely popular, especially when dished up as translated from some foreign source—however absurd the nomenclature—such as "Love in its Variety: Written in Spanish by Signior Michel Ban Dello; made English by Mrs. Eliza Haywood," first advertised in *The Daily Post*, June 26, 1727. The scenario of these and similar *novelle* may be indifferently laid in Venice, Paris, Madrid, Siena, Porto Rico, Portugal. The heroines are Idalia, Lasselia, Anadea; the gentlemen, Beau-plaisir, Fillamour, D'Elmont, De l'Amye. Intrigue and sentiment abound; the melodrama is thick and slab, interspersed now and again with descriptions meant to be luscious, but in reality stilted and absurd. From this kind of writing Mrs. Haywood was to pass by an easy transition to the composing of Secret Histories and scandal novels, such *romans à clef* as the "Pre-Adamatical" farrago, the 'Adventures of Eovaai, Princess of Ijaveo,' wherein Walpole is scourged as Ochihatou, and the more famous 'Court of Carimania' (1727), which, with her 'Memoirs of the Court of Lilliput,' brought down Pope's caustic satire on her head.

The productions of Mrs. Haywood's latter years are undoubtedly her best. Dunlop suggests, not without reason, that 'The History of Miss Betsy Thoughtless' (1751) afforded hints for 'Evelina'; and in spite of Scott's abhorrence of the "whole Jemmy and Jenny Jessamy tribe," even this second romance is far superior to her early erotics. Although, as Dr. Whicher himself says, "Eliza Haywood produced nothing which the world has not willingly let die," she certainly deserves no inconsiderable place in the history of fiction. His monograph supplies some capital analyses of the Haywood novels, and useful details of their arguments. No student of the eighteenth century, or, indeed, of English fiction, can afford to neglect so complete and careful an account of one who, into whatsoever oblivion she has now fallen, was among the most prolific writers, and certainly among the best "sellers," of her day.

# "SLACKERS," "SWOTTERS," AND IN BETWEEN.

THE slacker is to-day a pitiable object, though the last thing he should be made is an object for pity. He is so much the product of heredity, environment, or circumstance that, while he is about the most annoying thing in life, it seems unjust to blame him for faults that are less the outcome of his own misbehaviour than many other blameworthy things. He naturally never forms the subject for biography, and in fiction the truth is rarely told of him—largely, we suspect, because the atmosphere of his life is that in which, for the most part, the average novel flourishes.

We have before us two novels which really, though not ostensibly, deal with the genus. 'Security,' the title of the first and better one, is undoubtedly the corner-stone of the slacker's edifice. The fact that he derives his income from other people's energy is usually the main groundwork on which he fashions (if terms implying energy may be used) his life. Such was the case with John Grant, the unheroic hero of this tale. Starting out in life as a Don, he soon tired of inculcating philosophies which appeared to him to have no relation to life itself. The tragic death of Grant's father brings him an accession of wealth and enables him to join a Socialist friend in London. His experiences there furnish the matter for Book II.—'The Way of Men.' Here the author shows considerable knowledge of the lights and shadows of agitation; also a shrewd intuition of the way in which the owning class can and often does defeat the real interests of the workers, while it appears to be forwarding them. Here Mr. Brown has excellent pieces of description.

So far as the hero himself is concerned, we hope recognition of the fact will grow among readers that, like many well-intentioned capitalists, he is attempting to improve at one end the situation he is helping to create at the other. We think that, if he had determined to earn his own living first, and give whatever there was over to helping in the reform of the lives of others, he would have been on surer ground. Not having any settled work, he becomes dissatisfied again, and questions why, when the sorriest of the oppressed do not seem to care about their own state, he should do so. Of course, it did not occur to him—it never does to your discontented capitalist—that he was really doing something to ease the lot of the wretched rich, of whom he himself was one. Finding in the spasmodic relaxation of music-halls and their occupants no more relief than in whiskies-and-sodas, he decides on a holiday! Then ennui more

than anything else apparently leads to his falling in love, which gives the author his opening for 'The Way of Women.' This section is also predominantly in the minor key. Again it is only the way of the few that the author touches.

Lastly, we come to the most grandiloquent title of all, Book IV., 'The Way of the World,' and here Mr. Brown fails most completely. His hero, tired of the sort of domesticity which is really better than his deserts, goes off with a male friend. On his return he discovers that his wife has been unfaithful to him. In a spirit which is really laziness, he condones his wife's fault, and we leave matters patched up. Security is certainly never attained, though if the hero had any real aim in life, perhaps it was that. A better title would have been 'The Slacker's Progress.'

William Allison, to whom Mr. William Hewlett introduces us, was another of the same breed. He drifts from the country to London, where he first attempts a love episode with a little Cockney, whom he affects to despise on finding that she has another string to her bow. Next a "friend" hands him over to a vampire, which was, after all, probably a friendly thing to do, as he did get a few facts knocked into him. The "friend," a typical man about town of the days before the war, is really more interesting than the invertebrate hero. We hope that both have now merely an historical interest.

'Sussex Gorse' is the story of a man who was the antithesis of the two heroes we have just considered. Reuben Backfield was a monomaniac. His father was not a slacker, though he could not be accounted ambitious as the world uses the term. He owned a farm which brought him in sufficient to enable him to live in comfort and provide for a family. Reuben, however, was a slave to the demon of possession. His ambition was to extend the boundaries of his farm until he had enclosed the whole of Boarzell moor. To his credit be it said, he meant to break up the stubborn soil for cultivation. This energy was uneconomical, though not entirely profitless. In a tale redolent of the soil, Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith tells us how much he won and lost in his battle against nature.

He married a woman in order that she might bear him male children to aid him, and slowly murdered her. His children rebelled against his thralldom; one son became a criminal and one daughter a prostitute. But we prefer to give no further outline of a scheme which lends significance to every one of the four hundred odd pages. The novel is a very considerable achievement, and the fact that it covers a long life which closed soon after the Boer War detracts not a whit from its interest—if the reader has only sufficient imagination to see that it is obsession which makes for tragedy in all time. Reuben is a great character—self-centred, and ruthless. The fact that he had

no idea of real economy made his energy wasteful. His efforts were out of all proportion to the results achieved. Still, his kind are as cheese to the chalk of the slacker. He was a producer, but he consumed too much in his production to make it profitable—the balance was against him in the end. In the case of a slacker, who only consumes, there is no question of balance.

Dickie Lynneker, who is the centrepiece of Mr. Beresford's 'These Lynnekers,' was, temperamentally, a worker whose whole environment was congenial to slacking. He was a throwback, because as a family the Lynnekers had lost all their former virility, and the only thing they showed energy in was procrastination when anything like decision or energetic action was called for. The schooling of the sons was carried out at a place where learning was expected to be taken in without any other aim than that with which a toper consumes liquor. Dick, the youngest member of the family, not happening to care for learning as such, cast about for reasons for doing what was uncongenial. A lack of desire to acquire what appears useless, however, does not, and did not in this Lynneker's case, mean an uninquiring mind. Unfortunately, he went through life in the pursuit of a governing idea. As a member of an unimaginatively orthodox clerical family he got the reverse of assistance when he started doubting Church of England doctrines as interpreted by his father. His idea was to make certain of what he ought to do, and then to be a "whole-hogger"—not allowing expediency or compromise to have any say in his life. Like pacifists at the present time, he had to learn that no way has yet been found to perfect consistency. Because he was a worker, he did not waste his life, and his ability enabled him to assist his family materially; but what a big driving idea might have made of him is left to the reader's imagination. The drawing of the hero is only superior to that of the rest of the characters owing to the fact that it is more detailed. Besides the Lynnekers, who were, before the war, typical of a number of country parsonage families in their unimaginative conformity to the rules of decorous living, we have some slighter sketches, which are again excellent in proportion to the space assigned to them—the financier who did large things, even if there were no really "big" idea behind them; the Bishop who was so much broader than the literal interpretation of the creed he nominally represented; and others of his family, into which young Lynneker married. If there is a broad criticism to be made, it is that Mr. Beresford draws men better than women.

Of the novels we have considered, the only one that is not likely to date as "before the war" is 'Sussex Gorse,' and that is because it deals with individual obsession, which, though largely answerable for the war, is not likely, unhappily, to disappear with it.

*Security.* By Ivor Brown. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

*Introducing William Allison.* By William Hewlett. (Martin Secker, 6s.)

*Sussex Gorse: the Story of a Fight.* By Sheila Kaye-Smith. (Nisbet & Co., 6s.)

*These Lynnekers.* By J. D. Beresford. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The method of classification in the following list needs a few words of explanation. The scheme adopted is the Dewey Decimal System, which starts with a series of ten main classes, that are divided into ten subdivisions, and these again into ten subsections, and so on to any extent of minute classification. This system has secured general recognition in English-speaking countries, and is by far the most popular among librarians.

This list does not, as a rule, attempt to proceed beyond the main classes or their most general subdivisions. A more minute classification will be used whenever the various items are combined into a volume, forming a guide to the contents and relative value of the publications for the year or any other period adopted. At the same time, subclasses are indicated, for the benefit of librarians and others familiar with the system, by the class-numbers given at the end of each entry. The first numeral in these represents the main class; the second, one of the subdivisions, and so on.

Readers may be puzzled to find, to take one instance, the topic "Frightfulness" appearing under 'Philosophy.' The explanation is that ethics is a branch of philosophy, and international ethics, with its subdivision, the ethics of peace and war, is a part of applied ethics. Readers, however, who master the system, will speedily learn where to look for works on any particular topic.

### GENERAL WORKS.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY, ENCYCLOPÆDIAS, MAGAZINES, &c.

**Bassler (Ray S.).** BIBLIOGRAPHIC INDEX OF AMERICAN ORDOVICIAN AND SILURIAN FOSSILS, vol. 1 (*Smithsonian Institution, United States National Museum, Bulletin* 92). Washington, Government Printing Office, 1915. 10 in. 718 pp. 016.557  
The author, who is Curator of Paleontology in the U.S. National Museum, has been assisted by Miss F. George and Miss A. C. Quisenberry. The present volume brings the list to "Levisia."

*Shakespeare, William.*

**Marks (Percy J.).** AUSTRALASIAN SHAKESPEAREANA: a bibliography of books, pamphlets, magazine articles, &c., that have been printed in Australia and New Zealand, dealing with Shakespeare and his works. Sydney, Tyrrell, 1915. 10 in. 34 pp. pamphlet. 012.82233

This catalogue claims to contain "many more entries of works, &c., published in this southern continent than are to be found in any other similar compilation."

### 100 PHILOSOPHY.

**Abū Nasr 'Abdallah b. 'Alī al-Sarrāj al-Tūsī:** THE KITĀB AL-LUMĀ' FI'L-TASAWWUF: edited for the first time, with critical notes, abstract of contents, glossary, and indices, by Reynold Alleyne Nicholson (*E. J. W. Gibb Memorial Series*, v. 22). Luzac, 1914. 9½ in. 203+472 pp. 181.5

Dr. Nicholson describes this work as "a further step in the tedious but indispensable task, on which I have long been engaged, of providing materials for a study of Sūfism, and more especially for the study of its development in the oldest period."

**Adler (Felix).** MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. Appleton, 1915. 7½ in. 91 pp., 2/6 n. 173.1

The volume contains three sections: marriage, divorce, and the illusion and ideal of marriage. The author views marriage as having a vast social purpose, and protests that to regard it simply as an individual affair, a contract to be made or broken at will, is to betray the race.

**Adler (Felix).** THE WORLD CRISIS AND ITS MEANING. Appleton, 1915. 7½ in. 233 pp., 4/6 n. 172

An analysis of the causes of the war and its probable effects upon civilization. The book is primarily a work on social ethics, and deals with such questions as 'The Moral Awakening of the Wealthy' and 'The Individual versus the State.'

**Crawford (M. MacDermot).** PEEPS INTO THE PSYCHIC WORLD: the occult influence of jewels and many other things. Nash, 1916. 7½ in. 207 pp., 3/6 n. 133

An interesting, but somewhat uncritical recital of some popular superstitions. The stories of the famous mummy of the British Museum and of the Angels of Mons are included.

**Gamble (Henry Reginald).** A LITTLE WINE: Christianity and alcohol (*York Books*, 19). Society SS. Peter and Paul, 1916. 9½ in. 8 pp. pamphlet, 3d. 178.2

An examination of Biblical teaching with regard to the use of wine, and its modern application.

**McWalter (J. C.).** CIVICS: being a study in applied ethics. Dublin, Ponsonby, 1916. 8½ in. 39 pp. pamphlet. 172.1

A study of the rights and duties of citizens with regard to their city, and of the methods by which their best interests may be attained.

**Murray (Gilbert).** ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF THE WAR: an address. (Reprinted from *The Inquirer*, Oct. 30, 1915.) Nelson [1916]. 7½ in. 24 pp. pamphlet, 1d. 172.4

**Stopford (Francis).** LIFE'S GREAT ADVENTURE (*The Readers' Library*). Duckworth, 1916. New edn. 7½ in. 287 pp., 2/6 n. 170.4

These essays were first published in 1912.

**Walters (E. W.).** VISIONS OF THE RED CROSS. Kelly [1916]. 7½ in. 47 pp. pamphlet, 1/ n. 133.3

Religious "visions" seen by the author after reading about the angels of Mons.

### 200 RELIGION.

**Abbott (Edwin A.).** THE FOURFOLD GOSPEL: section 4, THE LAW OF THE NEW KINGDOM (Diatesarica, Part 10, Section 4). Cambridge, University Press, 1916. 9 in. 597 pp. indexes (45 pp.), 12/6 n. 226.8

A comprehensive study of Christ's teaching in parables, and His object in thus teaching.

**Argles (Canon George Marsham).** FAMILY LIFE; AND OTHER SERMONS. Stockwell [1916]. 7½ in. 168 pp., por. 252.4  
Fifteen sermons by a Canon of York.

**Cowan (Henry) and Hastings (James), ed.** SUB CORONA: sermons preached in the University Chapel of King's College, Aberdeen, by Principals and Professors of Theological Faculties in Scotland (*The Scholar as Preacher*, 3rd series). Edinburgh, T. & T. Clark, 1915. 8½ in. 307 pp., 4/6 n. 252.5

The sermons are on miscellaneous subjects, the first being 'After a Year of War.' The preachers include George Adam Smith, James Iverach, Alexander Stewart, James Denny, Anthony Mitchell, David S. Cairns, James Cooper, W. A. Curtis, James Gilroy, D. Miller Kay, A. R. MacEwen, J. E. McFadyen, H. R. Mackintosh, Geo. Milligan, Thomas Nicol, W. P. Paterson, H. B. M. Reid, J. A. Selbie, J. Stalker, and H. Cowan.

**Coxe (Seymour Richard).** THE PSALMS OF PENITENCE: a metrical rendering. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 8 in. 16 pp. paper, 1/ n. 245

Renderings of Psalms 6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, and 143.

**Cunningham (William), Archdeacon of Ely.** CHRISTIANITY AND POLITICS. Murray, 1916. 8½ in. 283 pp. appendix, index, 6/ n. 280

The Lowell Lectures, delivered at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1914. The author considers how far the different Christian bodies have brought their religion to bear upon political and social life in England, and considers that the differences between them have a political rather than a theological basis.

**Davidson (Randall Thomas), Archbishop of Canterbury.** CAPTAINS AND COMMANDERS IN THE FAITH: sermons historical and biographical. S.P.C.K., 1916. 8 in. 366 pp. por., 2/6 n. 252.9

From events like the deaths of Archbishop Benson, Dean Stephens, Archbishop Temple, &c., the close of a century, the earthquake in Italy, a general election, or the millenary of Wells Cathedral, the preacher derives some appropriate lessons.

**Foakes-Jackson (Canon Frederick John).** ST. LUKE AND A MODERN WRITER: a study in criticism (a pralection delivered before the Council of the Senate). Cambridge, Heffer, 1916. 8½ in. 21 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. 226

Canon Foakes-Jackson indicates a new line of investigation as to the historical accuracy of the third Gospel and the Acts.

**Garvie (Alfred E.).** THE EVANGELICAL TYPE OF CHRISTIANITY (*Manuals for Christian Thinkers*). Kelly [1916]. 7 in. 147 pp. bibliog., 1/ n. 283

Based on an article in *The London Quarterly Review* (October, 1914), which was subsequently expanded into four lectures, delivered in Cricklewood Congregational Church.

**Hitchcock (F. R. Montgomery).** ST. PATRICK AND HIS GALIC FRIENDS. S.P.C.K., 1916. 8 in. 164 pp. index, 3/6 n. 274.151

A popular account of the work of the Gallican bishops who came over to help the British and Irish Churches in the struggle with paganism.

**Hymns, Ancient and Modern:** for use in the services of the Church, with accompanying tunes; a 2nd Supplement to the Old Edition. Clowes, 1916. 7½ in. 443 pp. indexes. 245

Supplemental hymns were included in 'Hymns, Ancient and Modern,' in 1889; the present issue gives "a further selection from the vast wealth of English hymnology." The pagination is continued from the old edition, and the new hymns are numbered 639 to 779. There is an appendix including "not only tunes for the additional hymns, but also a series of alternative tunes for some of the hymns contained in the old collection." The new volume is published in all the leading sizes corresponding with those of the main book. Included among the hymns classed "ancient" are Canon A. J. Mason's versions of the *Sarum* centos from the 'Tempora florifero' of Venantius Fortunatus; Mrs. Alexander's rendering of St. Patrick's 'Breastplate'; and an adaptation of an Old English hymn ascribed to King Alfred.

**Jordan (Louis Henry).** COMPARATIVE RELIGION, ITS RANGE AND LIMITATIONS: a lecture. *Milford*, 1916. 10½ in. 15 pp. pamphlet, 1/ n. 291

The substance of this lecture was incorporated in the closing pages of 'Comparative Religion: its Adjuncts and Allies,' published at the end of last year. Its aim is to show that the widely received opinion as to the range of comparative religion is "entirely erroneous," and it dwells on the barriers which confront those who study the subject.

**Kirkpatrick (G. C.).** THROUGH THE JEWS TO GOD: a challenge. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 8 in. 169 pp. il. index, 2/6 n. 296

"A history of the Jewish people down to the present day, by one who has spent a long time in the Ghetto, and has had special opportunities of appreciating the Jewish point of view."

**Kitson (Bernard M.),** ed. MY PRAYERS AND MY COMMUNION; compiled by Bernard M. Kitson, with an introduction by Walter J. Carey. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 6 in. 88 pp., 6d. n. 264.1

A little book of devotions, suitable especially for the newly confirmed.

**The Lord's Prayer; and The Magnificat.** *Rivière*, 1916. 19 by 14 in. 2/ n. each. 247.4

Illuminated and illustrated cards suitable for Easter. Such work has hitherto been done in Germany and Austria, but the illuminations and reproductions here compare very favourably with the examples produced in Continental workshops.

**Margoliouth (David Samuel).** ON MAHDIS AND MAHDIISM (*Proceedings of the British Academy*, vol. 7). *British Academy* (*Milford*) [1916]. 10 in. 21 pp. pamphlet, 1/ n. 297

**Millard (Rev. Frederick Luke Holland).** SHORT WAR SERMONS FOR GOOD FRIDAY AND EASTER. *Skeffington*, 1916. 7½ in. 63 pp., 2/ n. 252.6

Four sermons entitled 'The Supreme Sacrifice,' 'The Resurrection—its Assurance,' 'An Address to Children,' and 'Easter Sunday Evening: its joy and its peace.'

**Moule (Handley Carr Glyn),** Bishop of Durham. CHRIST AND SORROW: thoughts for stricken hearts. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 7½ in. 67 pp., 1/ n. 248

A book of comfort for the broken-hearted, written from a personal and sympathetic point of view.

**Moule (Handley Carr Glyn),** Bishop of Durham. SOME THOUGHTS ON THE SEVEN EPISTLES. *Robert Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 90 pp., 2/ n. 227

Dr. Moule, disclaiming any ambitious attempt to write a detailed commentary, calls this series of papers "some thoughts" on the seven brief messages in the second and third chapters of the Revelation. His object is to apply them to life, and ministerial life in particular.

**Murray (John Owen Farquhar).** A FRAGMENT OF SPIRITUAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Galatians i. 10-ii. 21 (a prelection delivered before the Council of the Senate of the University of Cambridge). *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1916. 8½ in. 29 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. 227.4

**My People Love to Have It So:** a paper read before a joint session of the Loyola Sodality and the Xavier Guild by "Anglicanus" (*York Books*, 20). *Society of SS. Peter and Paul*, 1916. 9½ in. 32 pp. pamphlet, 6d. 264.03

A discussion of certain matters of practice in religious ritual.

**Plowden-Wardlaw (James).** THE TEST OF WAR: war addresses given at Cambridge. *Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 181 pp., 2/6 n. 252.6

A collection of political sermons. A useful feature is a table of contents, which includes a précis of each address.

**Robson (George B.).** THE WAY TO PERSONALITY: a study in Christian values. *Headley* [1916]. 7½ in. 212 pp. appendixes, 2/6 n. 248

An attempt to answer the question, "Has the teaching of Christ any real and final value for the complex relationships of life in the present day?"

**Swinburne (Rev. James Kemble).** THE GLORY OF THE LIFE LAID DOWN: words of comfort for those in sorrow; with an introduction by the Bishop of Lichfield. *Stock*, 1916. 6½ in. 128 pp., 2/6 n. 248

This little book is based on addresses to the writer's congregation at Shifnal. Part of it, including religious verses, is reprinted from *Home Words* and *The Sunday Companion*.

**Woods (Henry George).** CHRISTIANITY AND WAR; with an introductory chapter by Margaret L. Woods, with an appreciation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Robert Scott*, 1916. 7½ in. 200 pp., 3/ n. 252.6

The last sermons preached at the Temple Church by the late Master.

## 300 SOCIOLOGY.

**The ABC of Banking,** by L. S. D. Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce, 1915. 7½ in. 140 pp. appendix, 2/9 332.1

A reference book, arranged alphabetically, for the use of the young bank official.

**Beard (Mary Ritter).** WOMAN'S WORK IN MUNICIPALITIES (*National Municipal League Series*). *Appleton*, 1915. 7½ in. 355 pp. index, 6/ n. 396.3

A well-considered account of the civic enterprise of American women in the fields of education, public health, recreation, housing, government and administration, and a tribute to their courage in surmounting obstacles.

**Bolland (William Craddock),** ed. YEAR BOOKS OF EDWARD II.: v. 11, 5 EDWARD II., A.D. 1311-1312 (*Selden Society Publications*, vol. 31). *Quaritch*, 1915. 10½ in. 51+505 pp. indexes, 28/ n. 347

This volume includes reports of cases heard in the Hilary and Easter terms of 5 Edward II. The introduction discusses various legal, historical, and philological points arising out of these.

**Calvert (Albert Frederick).** THE GERMAN AFRICAN EMPIRE. *Laurie*, 1916. 7½ in. 369 pp. plates, maps, 6/ n. 325.6

An historical study of the development of Germany's colonial power in Africa, with an account of the resources and characteristics of each colony. It is illustrated with clear maps and good photographs.

**Campagnac (E. T.).** PRACTICAL PROBLEMS IN EDUCATION. *Liverpool, Liverpool Booksellers' Co.*, 1916. 8½ in. 30 pp. pamphlet. 371

A consideration of how our national life may be rebuilt at the end of the war.

**Cardinal Points in the Attack,** by J. I. F. Edinburgh, Grant, 1915. 7 in. 23 pp. diagrams, pamphlet, 6d. n. 355.43

Rough notes upon the principles of attack, jotted for purposes of military training and practice.

**Chesterton (Gilbert Keith).** DIVORCE VERSUS DEMOCRACY; reprinted from *Nash's Magazine* (*York Books*, 21). *Society of SS. Peter and Paul*, 1916. 9½ in. 14 pp. pamphlet, 6d. 347.6

The author assumes that the proposal to extend the application of the divorce laws implies greater interference of the rich with the private lives of the poor.

**Cooke (Frederick G.).** THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION IN WAR. *Gale & Polden* [1916]. 5½ in. 45 pp. il. diag., paper, 1/ n. 355.42

A useful little manual on scouting and reconnoitring by a civil engineer and "devoted wildfowler and sportsman."

**Cooke (Frederick G.).** SCOUTING BY NIGHT: being a sequel to 'The Value of Observation in War.' *Gale & Polden* [1916]. 5½ in. 59 pp. il. diag., paper, 1/ n. 355.42

A useful manual for the civilian soldier who has to face the difficulties of fighting by night. It should prove also engrossing reading to any boy.

**Crombie (T. L.).** TOWARDS LIBERTY: being a Britisher's view concerning India; with a foreword by Annie Besant. *Adyar, Madras, Theosophical Publishing House*, 1915. 7½ in. 70 pp. pamphlet, 6d. 329.54

The author, who considers that the colour problem and the wealth of India have hitherto restrained England's policy in the East, pleads that now is the opportunity to grant to India political freedom, a love of which has been fostered by British rule and education.

**D'Asbeck (Melline).** THOUGHTS ON A HIGH SCHOOL FOR PHILOSOPHY. *The Hague, Nijhoff*, 1915. 7 in. 46 pp. pamphlet. 379.16

Gives the author's views on the function, scope, and possibilities of a proposed school of philosophy, which should be a "free organization for deep intellectual and spiritual life and research."

**Fish (Carl Russell).** AMERICAN DIPLOMACY. *New York, Henry Holt (Bell)*, 1915. 8½ in. 553 pp. 16 maps, index (39 pp.), 18/6 n. 327.73

A brief review of the history of American diplomacy, with foot-notes which supply references to the more important sources of information.

**Harman (N. Bishop).** THE EYES OF OUR CHILDREN (*Methuen's Health Series*). *Methuen* [1916]. 7 in. 119 pp. diag. index, 1/ n. 371.72

A little book dealing with common defects in the eyesight of children, and the best means of safeguarding the use of their eyes at home and at school.

**Henry (Alice).** THE TRADE UNION WOMAN. *Appleton*, 1915. 7½ in. 340 pp. il. appendixes, bibliog. index, 6/ n. 331.88

A brief account of what trade-unionism has done for women in the United States, where there are over eight million wage-earning women and girls. Miss Henry describes their attitude towards the modern labour movement and the unfair conditions in which many of them are obliged to work.

## House of Commons.

An Address to Members of the House of Commons, by a plain citizen. *Chiswick Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 24 pp. pamphlet. 329

A plea for the abolition of party politics after the war.

Hoxie (Robert Franklin). SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT AND LABOUR. *Appleton*, 1915. 7½ in. 314 pp. appendixes (166 pp.). 6/ n. 331.8

This book is based on investigations of scientific management in its relation to labour, made for the United States Commission on industrial relations.

Hyde (H. E.). THE TWO ROADS: international government or militarism; will England lead the way? *P. S. King* [1916]. 7½ in. 167 pp. paper, 1/3 n. 327

The writer sets forward a scheme of international government which, he considers, is the only way of crushing militarism and meeting the Asiatic peril. The booklet was published in New Zealand a week after the outbreak of war.

Jenks (Edward), ed. A DIGEST OF ENGLISH CIVIL LAW: Book 4. FAMILY LAW, by William Martin Geldart; Book 5, SUCCESSION, by W. S. Holdsworth. *Butterworth*, 1916. 10 in. 210 pp., 5/ n. 347

The English Law of Succession was found to be too comprehensive and detailed to be included in one volume with Family Law. In his section of this volume Dr. Holdsworth deals only with Testamentary Succession. The final volume, which, it is hoped, will be issued this year, will treat of Intestate Succession and the Distribution of Assets, and will contain a General Index to the whole work.

Phillipson (Coleman). WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW; revised throughout, considerably enlarged, and rewritten by Coleman Phillipson, with an introduction by Sir Frederick Pollock. *Stevens*, 1916. 5th English edn. 10 in. 945 pp. index, appendixes, 35/ 341

This edition contains additions amounting to more than 200 pp., with corrections and modifications; and the table of contents and index have been enlarged. Sir Frederick Pollock's introduction is also a new feature.

Rapid Training of Recruits: a practical scheme for the use of the new and territorial armies and the Volunteer Corps; by an Instructor. *Gale & Polden* [1916]. 5½ in. 188 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 355.5

The author plans out a daily programme for training recruits, and offers suggestions from his own experience.

Richardson (Major A. R.). TRENCH WARFARE. *Westminster Press*. 6½ in. 23 pp. pamphlet, 4d. 355.4

Intended for junior infantry officers, and based on the experiences of a company commander in Flanders.

Russell (Bertrand). JUSTICE IN WAR-TIME. *Open Court Publishing Co.*, 1916. 8 in. 252 pp. appendixes, index, \$1.00 327.4

The greater part of the book is taken up with a criticism of 'The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey, 1906-15,' by Prof. Gilbert Murray (Clarendon Press, 1/6). The moderation expressed in the preface is not followed up in the body of the book. What the author says is, in effect, that Germany is only the most scoundrelly among the other scoundrels of Europe, and that France and England have not even adhered to the rudimentary motto of "Honour among thieves." See review of *Pacifism*, p. 116.

Sanders (William Stephen). TRADE UNIONISM IN GERMANY; with a preface by Sidney Webb. 25 Tothill Street, S.W. *Fabian Research Department*, 1916. 7 in. 52 pp. pamphlet, 7d. n. 331.88

A report of the development of German Trade-Unionism during the last half-century, republished with revision from *The New Statesman*.

Shirley (Lieut.-Col. W.). MORAL, THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN WAR. *Sifton & Praed*, 1916. 7½ in. 32 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. 355.13

An excellent address to young officers on self-discipline, sense of duty, and the training in character of subordinates.

Sorel (Georges). REFLECTIONS ON VIOLENCE; tr. with an introduction and bibliography by T. E. Hulme. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 8½ in. 315 pp. appendix, 7/6 n. 331.89

An authoritative work on Syndicalism, which has had considerable influence on the thought of France and Italy.

Spikes (W. H.). AN ELEMENTARY TEXTBOOK OF PSYCHOLOGY, SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR TEACHERS IN TRAINING (*Blackie's Library of Pedagogics*). *Blackie*, 1916. 7 in. 173 pp., 2/6 n. 370.15

A study of the different stages of mental and moral development in a child, closing with suggestions for a school curriculum.

Taylor (James Monroe) and Haight (Elizabeth Hazelton). VASSAR (*American College and University Series*). *New York, Oxford University Press (Milford)*, 1915. 7½ in. 232 pp. il. appendixes, index, 6/6 n. 376.8

The story of one of the earliest women's colleges in the United States. It was founded in 1861 by Matthew Vassar, "an uneducated, narrow man," we are told, who was absorbed by a

great idea which widened his horizon and developed his sympathies. The book describes the work of the pioneer group of women who influenced the college, and gives an interesting account of its subsequent development.

Trotter (W.). INSTINCTS OF THE HERD IN PEACE AND WAR. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 213 pp., 3/6 n. 301

The writer's purpose is to show that a psychological study of the "herd instinct" may be of practical use in the conduct of affairs. Some of the earlier portion of the book appeared in *The Sociological Review* in 1908 and 1909. It closes with 'Speculations upon the Human Mind in 1915.'

Turner (Christopher). OUR FOOD SUPPLIES: PERILS AND REMEDIES; with a foreword by the Hon. Edward Strutt (*Increased Production Series*). 'Country Life Office,' 1916. 8 in. 180 pp. index, 2/6 n. 338.1

A practical book in which the author pleads that the maximum of food should be grown within the United Kingdom, quotes statistics to prove how little has been done in that way, and puts forward sensible suggestions for remedies.

The United States of the World, by Trygve: a Utopian essay towards a better ordering of the affairs of men. *Routledge* [1916]. 6½ in. 63 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. 321.04

Does not aspire to give a new solution to the problem of abolishing war, but, by a restatement of human ideals, aims at stimulating discussion.

Wilkinson (Spenser). THE NATION'S SERVANTS: three essays on the education of officers. *Constable*, 1916. 7½ in. 22 pp. new issue, paper, 6d. n. 359.07

Essays originally written as newspaper articles in 1902-3, now reprinted from a volume entitled 'The Nation's Need.' That on the education of naval officers needs considerable modification, as the opening of the Osborne Naval College in 1903, and the closing of Keyham Engineering College a few years later, revolutionized the training of naval cadets.

## 400 PHILOLOGY.

Meyrick (A.). CHAPTERS FROM GERMAN HISTORY: an elementary reader. *Milford*, 1916. 7½ in. 121 pp. vocabulary, 2/ 438.6

Simply written accounts of twelve men whose names are famous in German history, from Hermann and Charles the Great to Maximilian I. and Luther. Questions are given at the end of each chapter.

Read (John). LATTER-LAMMAS. See 822.9 LITERATURE. 427.38

## 500 NATURAL SCIENCE.

Burton (E. F.). THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF COLLOIDAL SOLUTIONS (*Monographs on Physics*). *Longmans*, 1916. 9 in. 208 pp. diag. indexes, 6/ n. 541.3452

A study of colloidal solutions in relation to the development of physics, giving extended treatment to "the development of the ultramicroscope and the confirmation of the kinetic theory of matter afforded by the theoretical and experimental study of the Brownian movement." A bibliography is given at the close of each chapter.

Crabtree (J. H.). BRITISH FUNGI AND HOW TO IDENTIFY THEM (*How to Identify Series*). *Kelly* [1916]. 6½ in. 63 pp. il., 1/ n. 589.2

A well-illustrated little book for students of outdoor life.

Hughes (T. McKenny). THE GRAVELS OF EAST ANGLIA. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 8½ in. 58 pp. il. pamphlet, 1/ n. 554.26

An investigation into the origin and age of the Pleistocene deposits of East Anglia.

Hughes (T. McKenny). NOTES ON THE FENLAND; with a description of the Shippea Man by Alexander Macalister. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 8½ in. 35 pp. il. pamphlet, 6d. n. 554.26

Knott (Cargill Gilston), ed. NAPIER TERCENTENARY MEMORIAL VOLUME; ed. by Cargill Gilston Knott. *Royal Society of Edinburgh (Longmans)*, 1915. 10 in. 453 pp. por. il., 21/ n. 510.9

A handsome volume containing addresses and essays, which were communicated to the International Congress at Edinburgh (July, 1914), to commemorate the tercentenary of the publication of 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio.' They deal with the life and work of Napier and the subsequent development of the logarithm. The contributors include Lord Moulton, Lieut. Salih Mourad, Prof. G. Vacca, Prof. J. Bauschinger, Dr. Artemas Martin, and Mrs. E. Gifford.

Miell (Aldo). LA SCIENZA GRECA: i prearistotelici, storia generale del pensiero scientifico dalle origini a tutto il secolo 18. *Florence, Libreria della Voce*, 1916. 9 in. 519 pp. bibliogr. paper, 12 lire. 509

Deals with the first three portions—the Ionic, the Pythagorean, and the Eleatic school—of a series ending with Plato. Specially strong on the bibliographical side.

**Russell (R. V.) and Lal (Rai Bahadur Hira).** THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OF INDIA (*Published under the orders of the Central Provinces Administration*); in 4 vols. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8½ in. 442+552+601+620 pp. il. maps, glossary, index, 42/n. 572.9543

Vol. 1 contains an introductory essay on 'Caste,' articles on the religions and sects of these provinces, a glossary, and an index. The remaining volumes contain descriptive articles on the chief tribes and castes, arranged alphabetically.

**Willings (W.).** A JUNIOR CHEMISTRY. *Blackie*, 1916. 7½ in. 288 pp. diag. appendix, index, 2/6 540.7

The course covers the Oxford and Cambridge Junior Local Examinations.

#### 600 USEFUL ARTS.

**Artillery Map-reading and Elementary Gunnery Made Easy;** by "Gunlayer" and "Contour." *Gale & Polden* [1916]. 7½ in. 106 pp. diag. map, limp cloth, 3/6 n. 623.5

Intended "to furnish an adequate working basis for both officers and non-commissioned officers....it is directed pre-eminently to present-day purposes, and is largely based on facts arising out of the present war."

**Cavanagh (Francis).** THE CARE OF THE BODY (*Methuen's Health Series*). *Methuen* [1916]. 7 in. 151 pp. index, 1/n. 613.4

Dr. Cavanagh advocates scrupulous cleanliness as the best aid to health. He writes agreeably and with much common sense on sleep, baths, exercise, clothing, the skin, hair, teeth, &c.

**Facts for Patriots** (3rd series), *Publications* (No. 14), *National Food Reform Association*, 1916. 4 in. 90 pp. paper, 3d. 641

Contains notes on the economical use of meat, fish, vegetables, &c. These booklets should commend themselves to housewives who wish to improve the health of the family, and make the best of national resources.

**Gill (Captain N. J.).** THE FLYER'S GUIDE: an elementary handbook for aviators. *Hugh Rees*, 1916. 8½ in. 102 pp. diagrams, 3/6 n. 623.746

**Greenwood (William Osborne).** TWILIGHT SLEEP. *Newnes* [1916]. 7½ in. 112 pp. il., 1/n. 618.2

A small manual on the effects of scopolamine-morphine treatment, based on the writer's experience as a doctor.

**Guest (Mrs. Lionel).** POULTRY WITHOUT CAPITAL. *Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations* [1916]. 7½ in. 23 pp. pamphlet, 1d. 636.5

The aim of this pamphlet is to encourage poultry-rearing among people with small rural or suburban gardens, so as to make the country independent of its annual importation of eggs. It gives practical hints to those who have never kept poultry, and seeks to show that a profit may be made without a large outlay of capital.

**Hawkins (Annie).** THE HOW AND WHY OF THE HAY BOX. *Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations* [1916]. 7½ in. 8 pp. pamphlet, 1d. 641.7

Shows how gas, fuel, and temper may be saved by the use of a hay-box.

**Hearne (R. P.).** ZEPPELINS AND SUPER-ZEPPELINS. *Lane*, 1916. 8 in. 159 pp. 25 il. index, 2/6 n. 629.154

A popular account of the principles, history, construction, scope, and limitations of the Zeppelin, with chapters on 'How to Fight the Zeppelin,' 'Air-Raid Precautions,' &c.

**Hollander (Bernard).** NERVOUS DISORDERS OF WOMEN: the modern psychological conception of their causes, effects, and rational treatment. *Kegan Paul*, 1916. 7 in. 239 pp. index, 3/6 n. 616.8

A popular study of the nervous disorders in women due largely to the artificial and trying conditions of modern life, over-stimulation or starvation of the emotional life, &c., with examples of the application of psychotherapy to the cure of depression, insomnia, neuralgia, drink and drug habits, &c.

**Lundberg (Hjalmar).** PROJET DE VENTE INTERNATIONALE DE LIVRES. *Stockholm, Westerberg*, 1916. 7½ in. pamphlet. 655.5

The Germans have obtained a hold on bookselling in Sweden by their well-organized system of trade catalogues, sales by travellers, &c., and exploit their advantage by pushing German books to the detriment of English and French works. The author pleads for better organization and financial aid from the Government or a fund established by the large bookselling firms, so as to counteract an influence that has political effects.

**Pernet (George).** THE HEALTH OF THE SKIN (*Methuen's Health Series*). *Methuen* [1916]. 7 in. 114 pp. index, 1/n. 613.49

Including chapters on 'General Hygiene and Baths,' 'Cosmetics of the Skin,' 'The Nails,' 'Tattooing,' &c.

**Robson (William A.).** AIRCRAFT IN WAR AND PEACE. 7 in. 188 pp. il., 2/6 n. 629.13

A brief survey of the present development of aircraft, written in non-technical language.

#### 700 FINE ART.

**Coomaraswamy (Ananda).** RAJPUT PAINTING: being an account of the Hindu paintings of Rajasthan and the Panjab Himalayas from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, described in their relation to contemporary thought, with texts and translations, vol. 1, text; vol. 2, pl. *Milford*, 1916. 14½ in. by 10½ in. 105/n. 759.9

An important study by a specialist.

**Ditchfield (Rev. Peter Hampson).** THE CATHEDRALS OF GREAT BRITAIN: THEIR HISTORY AND ARCHITECTURE; with numerous illustrations by Herbert Railton, J. A. Symington, H. M. James, H. Crickmore, &c. *Dent*, 1916. New edn. 7 in. 495 pp. glossary, 5/n. 726.6

First published in 1902. In this revised edition Mr. Ditchfield adds descriptive accounts of the cathedral churches of Southwark, Birmingham, Chelmsford, Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury, and Sheffield, the five sees formed since the first issue of the book.

**Flaccus (Louis William).** ARTISTS AND THINKERS. *Longmans*, 1916. 7½ in. 200 pp., 4/6 n. 701

Essays on M. Rodin, M. Maeterlinck, Wagner, Hegel, Tolstoy, and Nietzsche, in which the author's purpose is "to get some understanding of their working beliefs and to trace [their] intellectual and artistic motifs."

**Hopwood (Henry Vaux).** LIVING PICTURES: their history, photo-production, and practical working, with classified lists of British patents and bibliography; [rev.] by R. B. Foster. 123-5 Fleet Street, E.C., *Hatton Press*, 1915. New edn. 8½ in. 387 pp. diag. appendixes, index, 6/n. 778

The new matter deals mainly with recent improvements in apparatus and films, manipulation, colour projection, and "speaking pictures." Two new chapters are on the 'Cinematograph Act, 1909, and Regulations,' and 'Copyright.'

**Victoria and Albert Museum.** Department of Textiles. CATALOGUE OF SAMPLERS, second edition. *H.M.S.O.*, 1915. 10 in. 55 pp. 12 plates, indexes, pamphlet, 6d. 746

This catalogue was originally issued in 1906. The work of revising and rearranging it has been done by Mr. P. G. Trendell.

**Wyatt (Horace), ed.** THE MOTOR CYCLISTS' A.B.C. *Newnes*, 1916. 7½ in. 168 pp. diag. paper, 1/n. 796

Contains three preliminary chapters: 'Elementary Explanations for the Beginner,' 'The Choice and Purchase of a Machine,' and 'Modernizing and Overhauling an Old Machine,' and an alphabetical directory of technical and practical information, occasionally enlivened by notes, such as that on 'Dog': "A specially pestilential variety is trained to attack anything on wheels....If you are a lover of animals, remember that it hurts a dog to run over him; if not, remember that it hurts you too."

**The Year's Art, 1916:** a concise epitome of all matters relating to the arts of painting, sculpture, engraving, and architecture.... together with information respecting the events of the year 1916; compiled by A. C. R. Carter. *Hutchinson*, 1916. 7 in. 646 pp. il., 5/n. 705

Includes an interesting survey of the past year by the editor, details of exhibitions, sales, societies, clubs, schools, &c.

#### 780 MUSIC.

**Bertini (Henri).** LEGATO AND STACCATO: forty pianoforte studies, selected, arranged, and augmented, with remarks on the style of Bertini, by James H. Rogers, Book 1. *Lengnick* [1916]. 12½ in. 24 pp., paper, 1/n. 786.47

**Brahms (Johannes).** FAVOURITE PIANOFORTE PIECES (*Eclipse Series of Artistic Albums*, No. 8). *Lengnick* [1916]. 12½ in. by 9½ in. 60 pp. paper, 2/n. 786.47

**Chopin (François Frédéric).** SELECTED PIANOFORTE WORKS; ed. and fingered by Thomas F. Dunhill. No. 2444—IMPROMPTU IN A FLAT (Op. 29). *Lengnick*, [1916]. 13½ in. 7 pp., paper, 1/ 786.47

**Czerny (Charles).** STUDIES OF MECHANISM: fifteen selected studies, edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor. *Novello* [1916]. 12½ in. by 9½ in. 32 pp. paper, 1/ 786.3

**Gardiner (H. Balfour).** AND HOW SHOULD I YOUR TRUE LOVE KNOW? Old English melody (*Novello's octavo edition*, No. 456). *Novello*, 1915, 11 in. 4 pp. sheet, 1½d. 784.88

**Gibbs (W. J. R.).** FIVE MUSICAL NOVELTIES FOR PIANOFORTE. *Lengnick* [1916]. 12½ in. 22 pp., paper, 2/n. 786.47

**Mayer (Charles).** ÉTUDES: eight selected studies from Op. 31, Op. 55, Op. 93, Op. 216; edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor. *Novello* [1916]. 12 in. by 9½ in. 48 pp. paper, 1/6 n. 786.47

**Musical Association.** PROCEEDINGS, 41st session, 1914-15. *Novello*, 1915. 8½ in. 200 pp., 21/n. 780.6

Contains: 'Music in War-Time,' by Mr. H. C. Colles; 'Peter Benoit and the Modern Flemish School,' by Mr. Prosper Verheyden; 'Choral Technique,' by Dr. W. G. McNaught; 'John Wilbye,' by the Rev. E. H. Fellowes; 'An Arne Portrait,' by Mr. Ralph Griffin;

'Ear-training and the Standardization of Equal Temperament,' by Mr. E. P. Lennox Atkins; 'Russian Literature and Russian Music,' by Mr. M. Montagu-Nathan; 'Sea Songs and Shanties,' by Dr. R. R. Terry; 'The Tribulations of a Translator,' by Mr. Alfred Kalisch; and an appreciation, by Dr. Charles Maclean, of the late President, Dr. William Hayman Cummings.

**Newton (Ernest).** HOW TO COMPOSE A SONG. *Newnes*, 1915. 8 in. 126 pp., 2/6 n. 781.6

A book on how to compose and harmonize melodies and write accompaniments. Mr. Newton writes for amateurs who do not want to go through the drudgery of learning harmony.

**Rathbone (George).** VOX ULTIMA CRUCIS: an eight-part unaccompanied chorus, the words written by John Lydgate (*Novello's Part-Song Book*, No. 1318). *Novello* [1915]. 11 in. 8 pp. sheet, 3d. 784.85

**Russian and Polish Dances and Melodies for Pianoforte Solo** (*Album de Salon*, No. 1). *Novello* [1916]. 12½ in. by 9½ in. 69 pp. paper, 2/6 n. 786.45

**Schubert (Franz Peter).** FAVOURITE PIANOFORTE PIECES (*Eclipse Series of Artistic Albums*, No. 9). *Lengnick* [1916]. 12½ in. 117 pp., 2/ n. 786.47

**Serbian National Anthem** (*Novello's School Songs*, No. 801). *Novello* [1916]. 11 in. 4 pp. sheet, 1d. 784.4

**Shield (William).** THE ARETHUSA; arranged for chorus and orchestra by Frank M. Jephson (*Novello's Part-Song Book*, No. 1318). *Novello*, 1915. 11 in. 11 pp. sheet, 3d. 784

**Wolff (Edouard).** ÉTUDES: seven selected studies, "style and mechanism" (left hand, Op. 50); edited and fingered by Franklin Taylor. *Novello* [1916]. 12 by 9½ in. 30 pp. paper, 1/ n. 786.3

#### 790 AMUSEMENTS GAMES, SPORTS.

**Blake (W. H.).** BROWN WATERS; AND OTHER SKETCHES. *Macmillan*, 1915. 8 in. 264 pp., 5/6 n. 796

Sketches of sport and outdoor life in Canadian woods, on streams and lakes, and by the camp fire. The author's favourite theme is the joy of angling. The liberal sprinkling of French phrases, and the nice precision of his diction, lead us to suppose that the author is a son of "New France."

#### 800 LITERATURE.

**Abū Nasr 'Abdallāh b. 'Alī al-Sarrāj al-Tūsī.** THE KITĀB AL-LUMA 'FI L-TASAWWUF; edited by R. A. Nicholson. *See* 181.5 PHILOSOPHY. 892.7

**Badī' al-Zamān al-Hamadhānī.** THE MAQĀMĀT; translated from the Arabic, with an introduction and notes, historical and grammatical, by W. J. Prendergast. *Luzac*, 1915. 9½ in. 202 pp., 6/6 n. 892.7

This thesis was prepared for the Research Degree of Bachelor of Letters at Oxford, and is the first translation of the work into English.

**Bordeaux (Henri).** THE WILL TO LIVE. *Nash*, 1916. 7½ in., 326 pp., 6/ 843.9

A translation of 'Les Roquevillard.'

**Brooke (Rupert).** LETTERS FROM AMERICA; with a preface by Henry James. *Sidgwick & Jackson*, 1916. 8 in. 42+180 pp., 7/6 n. 826.9

Contains the letters contributed to *The Westminster Gazette*, and 'Some Niggers' and 'An Unusual Young Man,' which appeared in *The New Statesman* after the outbreak of war.

**The Dickensian**; ed. by B. W. Matz; *MARCH*. *Chapman & Hall*, 1916. 8½ in. 26 pp., il., 3d. 823.83

Includes 'About a Dickens Show,' a criticism of a cinematograph reproduction of 'Edwin Drood,' by Mr. Willoughby Matchett; 'Martin Chuzzlewit: a few Random Remarks,' by Mr. A. E. Brookes Cross; and two sets of verses.

**Dostoevsky (Fyodor).** A RAW YOUTH: a novel in three parts; from the Russian by Constance Garnett (*The Novels of Fyodor Dostoevsky*, vol. 7). *Heinemann* [1916]. 7½ in. 560 pp., 4/6 n. 891.73

'A Raw Youth' was written in 1875, and is now translated for the first time. Turgenev uttered a sweeping criticism of the novel, calling it "a welter of hospital stinks," "a psychological rubbish heap," &c., but his strong prejudice against Dostoevsky must be held largely responsible for the violence of his outburst. The novel is the autobiography of a boy placed in a peculiar position which brings him into touch with several classes of persons.

**Gogol (Nicholas).** THE MANTLE; AND OTHER STORIES; tr. by Claud Field, and with an introduction on Gogol by Prosper Merimee; *Laurie* [1916]. 7½ in. 249 pp., 6/ 891.73

We welcome this short selection of Gogol's uncanny stories, generally worked up from material provided by folk-lore. 'The

Mantle' (previously translated as 'The Cloak') is a touching story of a poor down-trodden official, with a grotesque ghost sequel. Many of these tales appeared in 'Taras Bulba,' &c., published by Mr. Vizetelly in 1887.

**Jennings (J. G.).** AN ESSAY ON METAPHOR IN POETRY: with an appendix on the use of metaphor in Tennyson's 'In Memoriam.' *Blackie*, 1915. 8 in. 94 pp., 2/6 net. 801

Sets out from Aristotle's treatment of the subject in the 'Poetics,' and touches on the theoretic or applied side as illustrated in the early critics, and in Coleridge, Shelley, Virgil, Tennyson, Pater, Wordsworth, Meredith, &c.

**Kuprin (Alexander).** THE DUEL. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 350 pp., 6/ 891.73

A story of garrison life in a dull Russian frontier town, previously translated (in 1907) under the title 'In Honour's Name.'

**Kuprin (Alexander).** THE RIVER OF LIFE; AND OTHER STORIES; tr. from the Russian by S. Koteliensky and J. M. Murry (*Modern Russian Library*). *Maunsel*, 1916. 7½ in. 258 pp., 3/6 n. 891.73

Four stories are contained in this well-translated volume. 'Capt. Ribnikov' is perhaps the most striking of these, and deals with a spy in the Japanese War. 'The Witch,' the longest, was published separately in book-form in 1909 under the title 'Olessia.' Messrs. Middleton Murry and Coteliensky here, as in their book of Chekhov stories, appear to have solved the difficult problem of collaboration in translation.

**The Literary Year-Book: AUTHORS' WHO'S WHO AND ILLUSTRATORS' DIRECTORY**, v. 20; ed. by Basil Stewart. *Heath & Cranton*, 1916. 8 in. 672 pp., 6/ n. 820.3

The fresh yearly issue of this valuable work of reference.

**Merrill (William A.).** CRITICISM OF THE TEXT OF LUCRETIVS, WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT, Part I., Books 1-3 (*University of California Publications in Classical Philology*, vol. 3, No. 1). *Berkeley, University of California Press*, 1916. 10 in. 46 pp. pamphlet. 871.1

**Moulton (Richard Green).** THE MODERN STUDY OF LITERATURE: an introduction to literary theory and interpretation. *Chicago, University of Chicago Press (Cambridge University Press)* [1915]. 8 in. 542 pp. index, 10/ n. 801

Prof. Moulton, in his preface, criticizes the present teaching of literature for its neglect of literature itself, and excessive attention to linguistic, racial, biographical, and other topics. This work is a study of the evolution of "world-literature." All forms of literature have been evolved from the "ballad dance," as he contends in a large series of diagrams. He deals with literary morphology, the field and scope of literary study, literary evolution, literary criticism, literature as a mode of philosophy, and as a mode of art. His treatment is abstract, plenty of examples being mentioned, but no quotations given. Many of his doctrines are very debatable; for example, the proposition that fiction is the experimental side of philosophy. But the book, though rather stodgy, is one of the best treatises of comparative literature we have seen of late. The syllabus and index are useful features.

**Ostrander (Frederick Curry), ed.** LI ROMANS DOU LIS (*Studies in Romance, Philology, and Literature*). *New York, Columbia University Press (Milford)*, 1915. 8½ in. 154 pp., 6/6 n. 841.19

The only MS. known to contain this mediaeval 'Praise of the Virgin' is now the property of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. The author is unknown, and so is the date of its composition. The many doubtful passages and obscurities would seem to preclude its being a "véritable original," as a seventeenth-century owner, Pierre Masson, claims in his notes upon the MS. He identifies the Marie to whom the poem is dedicated with Marie, daughter of St. Louis and Marguerite of Provence; it is impossible to verify the statement, but linguistic evidence seems, according to Mr. Ostrander, to fix the date between 1275-1322. The dialect is probably that of Champagne. Owing to obscurities in the MS., the text has had to be left in an unsatisfactory state, and Mr. Ostrander did not live to supervise it or his introduction.

**Quiller-Couch (Sir Arthur).** ON THE ART OF WRITING: lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge, 1913-14. *Cambridge, University Press*, 1916. 9 in. 259 pp., 7/6 n. 808

Lectures delivered by the Professor of English Literature at Cambridge. They deal with 'The Practice of Writing,' 'The Difference between Verse and Prose,' the difficulties of both, 'The Lineage of English Literature,' and 'Jargon.' The Professor insists on the Art of Literature as "a living business," and there is a certain liveliness in his lectures which is fatal to pedantry. He has printed them practically as they were delivered, and his diversions and quotations make good reading.

**Read (John).** LATTER-LAMMAS. *Taunton, Barnicott & Pearce*, 1916. 7½ in. 96 pp. glossary, 4/ n. 822.9

This is the last of a series of dialect plays written by Prof. Read, and is published on the eve of his departure to Australia to take up the duties of the Chair of Chemistry at the University of Sydney. The author is a man of Somerset, and a keen student of West-Country dialect. He adopts the dramatic form as best suited to illustrate the speech, customs, and other characteristics of rural life in Somerset in the early part of last century. The work is well done. The dialogue is quaint and characteristic. The lore is first-hand, the incidents are consistent, and the dialect is phonetically accurate, and worthy of a native of the soil. Lovers of dialect should welcome this remarkable rendering of a speech rapidly becoming extinct.

**Smith (Robert Metcalf).** FROISSART AND THE ENGLISH CHRONICLE PLAY (*Studies in English and Comparative Literature*). *New York, Columbia University (Milford)*, 1915. 8 in. 179 pp. bibliog. index, 6/6 n. 822.2

This monograph opens with a survey of the life and literary work of Froissart, and discusses the influence of Lord Berners's translation upon English chronicles. The author then studies in detail various Elizabethan chronicle plays and poems, and discusses the sources from which they are drawn.

**Stopes (Mrs. Charlotte Carmichael).** SHAKESPEARE'S INDUSTRY. *Bell*, 1916. 9 in. 362 pp. index, 7/6 n. 822.33

A companion volume to 'Shakespeare's Environment' (1914). It contains a series of papers dealing with Shakespeare's reading, the origin of his plots, and his conception of his characters. Extracts are included from the lost 'Book of Fortune,' the Metrical Psalms, and the 'New Court of Venus,' the chief authorship of which Mrs. Stopes ascribes to Wyatt.

**Taylor (Frank).** THE CARTHAGINIAN: a tragedy in three acts. *Murray*, 1916. 8 in. 117 pp., 2/6 n. 822.9

A play, in blank verse, dealing with the last phase of Hannibal's life—his exile in Bithynia, where he is pursued by the Romans, takes poison, and dies in the arms of the king's daughter after hearing her confession of love.

**Varlez (Armand).** LA BELGIQUE HÉROÏQUE. *Iris* [1916]. 10 in. 25 pp. 841.91

Of the ten poems here, seven are on the war and worthy of it. M. Varlez has felt all that his country means for itself and the world to-day, and has found the right expression for that feeling. 'La Bataille de l'Yser' is the finest and most stirring in its contrasts, as those have reason to know who have heard it recited. We quote from 'Casque à Pointe' two passages that speak for themselves:—

construit....  
Avec un bout de bayonnette  
Planté dans un morceau de boulet de canon,

and

ce Guillaume  
Qui te voulait si grand qu'on n'ose t'approcher,  
Et qui rêva ta coiffe large comme un dôme,  
Et ta pointe, haute comme un clocher.....

**Williamson (Claude C. H.).** HUMAN CONCERNS. *Stockwell*, 1915. 7½ in. 112 pp. 824.9

A collection of essays, including 'Some Words on Mr. G. K. Chesterton,' 'A Walk in Amiens,' 'The Influence of Newspapers,' 'Pain,' &c. They contain a good deal of sound and useful comment, rather artlessly expressed.

#### 821 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETRY.

**Binyon (Laurence).** THE ANVIL. *Mathews*, 1916. 7 in. 42 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Beneath an apparent laxity of metre, appropriate to the rush and din of war, Mr. Binyon conceals his wonted care, both of language and of sentiment. His verse possesses a vigour fitting to his theme, and an equally fitting sense of its dignity. This is especially evident in 'Edith Cavell,' which is a clear and even historic exposition of that heroic episode. His classicism is somewhat detrimental to such verses as 'Mid Atlantic' and 'The Zeppelin,' and in the latter we can hardly sympathize with the somewhat obvious adaptation of the sentiment newly coined by one of our popular bishops. It would have been, perhaps, more practical to cite that far older proverb "Aide-toi, Dieu t'aidera!"

**Blake (William).** SONGS OF INNOCENCE; with introduction and notes by Lily Fogarty (*Blackie's English Classics*). *Blackie*, 1915. 6½ in. 32 pp. paper, 2d. 821.69

We miss 'Tiger, Tiger, burning bright,' from this little collection.

**Chaloner (John Armstrong).** PIECES OF EIGHT: a sequence of 24 war-sonnets. *Roanoke Rapids, North Carolina, Palmetto Press*, 1914. 9 in. 65 pp. pamphlet, 25 cents. 821.9

A collection of thirty-two violent journalistic sonnets, twenty-nine of which are grouped under the title 'The Swine of the Gadarenes.' In this invective against the Germans the author takes Swift as his model, and the sledge-hammer as his weapon, but is likely to confuse the reader by filling up so much space (32 pp.) with notes, comments, extracts from newspaper reports, and reviews of his previous work.

**Dennis (C. T.).** THE SONGS OF A SENTIMENTAL BLOKE; with cover design and decoration by Hal Gye, and foreword by Henry Lawson. *Sydney, Angus & Robertson (Milford)*, 1915. 3rd edn. 7½ in. 126 pp., 3/6 821.9

The writer is ingenious in some of his phrases, but the slang, as he uses it, gives an impression of forced artificiality; he is too realistic to be real.

**Frankau (Gilbert).** THE GUNS. *Chatto & Windus*, 1916. 8½ in. 35 pp. paper, 2/ 821.9

These verses are singularly vigorous and telling. Somewhat after the style of Mr. Kipling, Mr. Frankau has personified the guns—chief of all factors in the war—and has made their efforts and achievements live in every detail. Perhaps the finest piece is 'Eyes in the Air' with its ominous refrain of "The hawks that guide the gun" and slay the "doves who clomb to dare."

**George (Mrs. Muriel E.).** THE GARDEN OF COMFORT; AND OTHER POEMS. *S.P.C.K.*, 1916. 8½ in. 24 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. 821.9

Pious expressions of faith in a divine consolation for suffering, in smooth, commonplace verses.

**Gibson (Wilfrid Wilson).** STONEFOLDS. *Mathews*, 1916. 2nd edn. 7½ in. 65 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

The first edition was published in two volumes in 1907.

**Graham (T. F. Harkness).** SONGS IN THE STREET. *Edinburgh, Hodge*, 1916. 7½ in. 44 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

Verses mainly inspired by varied aspects of nature, and very sober in tone. The author is seen at his best in such lines as these:—

Fair Kerrera sleeps  
In the mystical deeps  
Of the tide from the ocean flowing,  
While a blossom of red  
From the sunset is shed  
And the wind of the twilight is blowing.

**Graves (Arnold F.).** THE TURN OF THE TIDE. *Murray*, 1916. 7 in. 45 pp. paper, 1/ n. 821.9

In 'The Long Retreat' Mr. Graves effectively used what he called "doggerel" to express the spirit of our army. He repeats his success in these new "rhymed Chronicles of the War," which give an animated picture of life at the front, and hold up to execration the treachery and cruelty of German methods.

**Hyam (Mark).** MOODS AND MEMORIES: a volume of verse. *Allen & Unwin*, 1916. 7½ in. 76 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

The author is inclined to favour trite similes and rhyme-wooing adjectival inversions; but there is a pleasing rhythm in such pieces as 'A London Particular' and 'Théoule,' and some of the lighter verses are quite amusing.

**Magraw (John Edward).** SEVEN TEMPLE SONNETS, &c.; with an introduction by the Bishop of Grahamstown. *Grahamstown, Grocott & Sherry*, 1916. 8½ in. 32 pp. pamphlet, 1/ 821.9

These verses are dedicated to soldiers, and intended to provide them with "something sentimental." The seven sonnets have some felicitous phrases expressing a man's idealization of his mother.

**O'Connor (Armel).** THE EXALTED VALLEY. *Ludlow, Mary's Meadow (Burns & Oates)*, 8 in. 46 pp., 5/ n. 821.9

Notable verses on the spiritual aspects of love, written with great literary refinement. See *Athenæum* for February, p. 73.

**Oliphant (Emily Caroline).** CHRYSOPRASE. *Blairgowrie, 'Advertiser' Office*, 1915. 10 in. 48 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9

A collection of verses, mostly on subjects connected with the war; to be sold for the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund. The author shows great versatility in her metrical experiments, although in the more difficult forms, such as the Chant Royal and Sestina, she is not always successful.

**Pughe (A. O.).** CYPRESS AND AMARANTH: war poems. *Heath & Cranton*, 1916. 6 in. 32 pp., 2/ 821.9

A booklet of undistinguished verses, including 'Cypress and Amaranth,' 'To England,' 'The Cry,' 'Our Heritage,' 'The Bereaved,' and 'The Dogs of War.'

**Rentoul (Prof. J. Laurence).** AT THE SIGN OF THE SWORD; by Four in a Family. *Melbourne, Melville & Mullen* [1915]. 9½ in. 38 pp. il. paper. 821.9

A collection of patriotic war-songs, vigorous and sincere in tone, by the Chaplain-General of the Australian Defence Forces. It includes 'Three Roses,' by Mrs. Rentoul; 'Australian National Song,' by Annie R. Rentoul; and a cartoon and cover-design by Ida Rentoul Outhwaite.

**Rundall (Joan).** SONGS OF THE GREY COUNTRY. *Year-Book Press*, 1916. 7½ in. 60 pp., 2/ n. 821.9

These songs, tinged with the gentle melancholy exhaled by mountain mists, recall legends and "dream-haunted memories" of the Galloway highlands, peopled with fairies and the shades of Covenanters and Claverhouse's men. There is, too, a delicate mysticism about a few, which should be read by firelight.

**Triumph; and Other Poems**, by C. C. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 7 in. 23 pp. pamphlet, 1/n. 821.9  
These very promising verses by a girl of 15 are published by her friends in the hope that consolation may be found in "a faith so simple and a confidence so sincere." Her faith, which is that of Browning—"God's in His Heaven: All's right with the world"—is feelingly, though sometimes artlessly expressed.

**Williams (Alfred). WAR SONNETS AND SONGS.** MacDonald, 1916. 8 in. 86 pp., 2/6 n. 821.9  
War-time occasional verses of varying merit. The author's easy style is suitable for such pieces as 'The Rout of the Baby Killers,' but sometimes he indulges in such doggerel as:—  
Thus perished brave Smirnoff and all his men;  
More valiant heroes the world has not seen:  
Now long shall their glorious fame be told,  
And their deeds be written in letters of gold.

**Witherby (Gertrude H.). THE HEART OF LOVE: a sonnet sequence.** MacDonald [1916]. 5 in. by 7½ in. pamphlet, 1/n. 821.9  
A series of fourteen sonnets, opening with one on the recognition of love, and closing with one on its consummation.

### 823 ENGLISH AND AMERICAN NOVELS.

**Adair (Cecil). THE MIST POOL.** Stanley Paul, 1916. 8 in. 352 pp., 6/.

The hero nearly married a lady who "could scarcely remember the time before Latin and Greek were languages known to her in measure," but at the crucial moment a shadow from the past parted them. Coincidence is usefully employed, and the noble sacrifice of himself arranged by the exalted young man was not really required of him. He preferred, however, to remain the hero of a pretty idyll; and Shyla is a charming name for the slim hamadryad who lived in a wood by the mist pool and called him "Marco Polo" while she instructed him in the herbalist's craft.

**Ashton (Harold). PRIVATE PINKERTON, MILLIONAIRE.** Simpkin & Marshall [1916]. 7½ in. 187 pp., 1/n.

A highly amusing extravaganza—the chapters dealing with Mr. Bailey are admirably laughable—but it does not lack pathetic touches, such as the death of "Brownie Boy."

**Askew (Alice and Claude). NURSE.** Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 8 in. 243 pp., 2/n.

A pretty romance of the stereotyped variety, with the war as a background, and a happy ending in a hospital in Belgium.

**Begbie (Harold). MRS. O'H.** Mills & Boon [1916]. 7½ in. 342 pp., 6/.

Having had to make severe comments on Mr. Begbie's work in the past, we are glad to say that his latest novel contains a considerable amount of good stuff, far less—though even now too much—sentimentality, and nothing offensive. When so much nonsense is passing for economy, we fear the ideas put into Mrs. O'H.'s mouth may be taken seriously. The ending gives us the impression that the author has found what he had intended to make his main theme—a defence of a consistent neo-pacifist—too much for him. But, if he is superficial here, his presentation of much else of real moment to-day is sound.

**Bell (John Joy). WEE MACGREGOR.** Nelson [1916]. Cheap edition. 6½ in. 284 pp. Glossary, 7d. n.

**Benson (Edward Frederick). THE HOUSE OF DEFENCE.** Nelson [1916]. Cheap edn. 6½ in. 382 pp., 7d. n.  
First published in 1907.

**Beresford (J. D.). THESE LYNNEKERS.** Cassell, 1916. 7½ in. 376 pp., 6/.

The family with which the author is concerned had one exceptionally vigorous member to compensate for its general slackness, and with his fortunes the book chiefly deals. See review, p. 126.

**Bindloss (Harold). RANCHER CARTERET.** Long [1916]. Popular edition. 7 in. 335 pp., 1/n.

The author has considerable knowledge of ranch-life on the "Pacific Slope."

**Bindloss (Harold). THE BORDERER.** Ward & Lock, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/.

A carefully written story of love and intrigue in war-time, the scene laid on the Scottish border.

**Brainerd (Eleanor Hoyt). PEGEEN.** Richards [1916]. 7½ in. 176 pp., 3/6.

A tale of an American village-community which is sure to achieve popularity among those who like their wine sweet and home-made. The main characters are an ingenuous little Irish girl, with a sunny disposition and a passion for "seeing to" the sick, bad, and needy;

an artist, who thought he had left love, youth, and ambition behind him in New York until he learnt to garden and "be neighbourly"; and "the Smiling Lady" who was betrothed (by her father) to her elderly guardian, "the finest gentleman in the world."

**Clarke (Isabel C.). THE LAMP OF DESTINY.** Hutchinson, 1916. 7½ in. 328 pp., 6/.

The story of a little girl who is saved from a shipwreck and adopted by an elderly couple, who are unaware of her real parentage. Unfortunately, the adopted mother always hated the child, and did not hesitate to wreck the happiness of three people on that account when chance put the means into her hands. All the other characters are pleasant people, credibly described, and it says a great deal for the author's skill that she makes the reader sympathize with the heroine in her rather mulish obstinacy.

**Cress (Charles). ABOVE WHAT HE COULD BEAR.** Stockwell [1916]. 7½ in. 339 pp.

At moments the reviewer was tempted to echo the title, but the book is rich in information about coffee-estates, and Indian and station life, even if the characters are somewhat lifeless and the manner of telling the tale dull.

**Davis (Richard Harding). "SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE."** Duckworth, 1916. 7½ in. 224 pp., 3/6 n.

Half-a-dozen clever stories; the title is perhaps misleading, as only the first has anything to do either with France or the war. Mr. Davis has an irritating and unnecessary trick of putting his verbs at the end of his sentences.

**Dell (Ethel M.). THE BARS OF IRON.** Hutchinson, 1916. 7½ in. 423 pp., 6/.

Miss Dell has had the courage to depart from the convention that, however brutal and overbearing a hero may be to human beings, he must be kind to animals. The amiable heir to a baronetcy, having, in the prologue, killed a worse bully than himself in Australia, is introduced six years later racked with remorse, but trying to thrash to death a dog which also revelled in a fight. Coincidence, the most useful friend of popular novelists, brings the widow of the murdered man to the hero's parish in time to save the dog; she does not, however, profit by the warning, and it is only on the fields of Flanders that the repentant man is able to expiate his sin in marrying her without confession. There are some delightful children, and the heroine is both charming and capable; but the superabundance of violent and cold-blooded cruelty is disagreeable.

**Doyle (Arthur Conan). THE WHITE COMPANY.** Nelson [1916]. Cheap edition. 6½ in. 561 pp., 7d. n.

**Eaton (Walter Prichard). THE IDYL OF TWIN FIRES.** Hodder & Stoughton [1916]. 8 in. 304 pp. il., 6/.

A pleasant romance with a large admixture of hints on practical farming in New England by the hero, an ex-don, and the heroine, a feminine Doctor of Philology.

**Ellis (Mrs. Henry Havelock, formerly Edith M. O. Lees). KIT'S WOMAN: a Cornish idyll.** Laurie [1916]. Popular edn. 7½ in. 163 pp., 1/n.

The author touches on the question of a man allowing his wife to take a lover for the sake of possible posterity and without any idea of immorality; the wife, however, prefers her own husband. The subject is treated with care and restraint, and there is some vivid character-drawing. The book is, however, too slight to merit serious attention.

**Foran (Capt. Bedford). THE BORDER OF BLADES: an Anglo-Indian romance.** Hodder & Stoughton, 1916. 7½ in. 247 pp., 6/.

An uninspiring story of a type familiar some years ago, when the Russian peril was the favourite bogey of Anglo-Indians. It includes a secret political agent from Russia; an officer of the Bengal Lancers connected with the British Secret Service; a treacherous Afghan chief; a faithful Ghurka; a ruby which conferred on its owner the supremacy over the hill tribes; and a heroine whose difficulties end in rescue and the rewarding of valour. The setting is the north-west frontier of India, and the description of the scenery is the most convincing part of the book.

**Forman (Justus Miles). LOVE'S HIGHWAY.** Cassell, 1916. 7½ in. 344 pp., 6/.

A character-study of twin-sisters, this book is, in effect, a plea for truthfulness and plain honesty in all one's dealings with mankind in place of the elaborate Victorian code of honour. Owing to an incompatibility of disposition on the part of the girls' parents, they had separated, each keeping one child, with the result that the sisters had grown up in diametrically opposed ways of thinking. The niceties of the author's perception are balanced by a dramatic sense which prevents the book from becoming a bloodless dissection of motives. It is to be regretted that this is the last volume from Mr. Forman's pen, for he was lost in the Lusitania just after the completion of the MS., of which he never saw the proof.

**Frankland (George) and Stewart (John S.).** CONFLICT AND CONQUEST : a naval romance. *Long* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

Full of many inventions, traffics, and discoveries, apparently destined to renovate and pacify the world, several years after the war.

**Garn (Asher).** THE CURSE OF PLYNBOROUGH CHASE. *Stockwell* [1916]. 7 in. 32 pp. paper, 6d. n.

It would be unfair to divulge the exciting mystery centring in a curse which was called down upon the head of a judge who waxed rich upon the sale of intoxicants.

**Gerard (Morice) [Rev. John Jessop Teague].** A CORNER IN DIAMONDS. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 285 pp., 6/

The disappearance of a costly diamond at a dance in Park Lane is one of a series of remarkable thefts of this particular stone, in which its value in money is always returned to the owner. The mystery baffles the police, but not the young hero. Readers will probably share his intelligence in this respect.

**Glanville (Ernest).** A BEAUTIFUL REBEL. *Long* [1916]. New edn. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 6d.

**Gould (Nat).** LOST AND WON : a tale of sport and war. *Long* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

Mr. Gould skilfully mixes his usual ingredients—beautiful women and horses, love and racing, and adds the war as up-to-date seasoning.

**Gould (Nat).** THE TRAINER'S TREASURE. *Long* [1916]. New edition. 8½ in. 124 pp. paper, 6d.

**Green (Anna Katharine, now Mrs. Charles Rohlf).** THE GOLDEN SLIPPER; AND OTHER PROBLEMS FOR VIOLET STRANGE. *Putnam*, 1915. Second impression. 7½ in. 425 pp., \$1.35 n. 813.5

Nine well-handled and readable (though not particularly exciting) detective-stories, the mystery in each case being solved by a young girl belonging to American society.

**Gull (Cyril Ranger), pseud. Guy Thorne.** AND IT CAME TO PASS. *Jarrod* [1916]. 7½ in. 345 pp., 6/

A book of much the same order as 'When It was Dark,' but it does not throw any more light upon the subject than that work.

**Halifax (Robert).** THE RIGHT TO LOVE. *Methuen*, 1916. 7½ in. 314 pp., 6/

We gather from the repeated use of statistics that the author is dipping into sociological questions and skirting the problem of the "unwanted" woman, but the two samples of matrimonial relations with which he constructs his plot leave us with the impression that the lot of the "old maid" is the more enviable. The scene is laid in Camden Town, and the whole atmosphere is sordid; that is a pity, because some of the author's characterization is faithful, and he has been in the habit of lightening the squalor with the caustic and exhilarating wit of the London gutters.

**Hallet (Richard Matthews).** THE LADY AFT. *Werner Laurie* [1916]. 7½ in. 352 pp., 6/

A yarn of the American mercantile marine, describing life aboard a wind-jammer during a voyage from the United States to Australia. Both language and incident are highly coloured.

**Heilgers (Louise).** BABETTE WONDERS WHY. *Dryden Publishing Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 256 pp., 6/

Babette makes a good symbolic name for ignorant girlhood passing through the valley of disillusion; and her creator, whose daintiness of touch is widely and justly praised, has taken care that the coarse contacts endured by Babette shall not impair the charm of this imaginary star of musical comedy. The talent for construction we acknowledged in reviewing 'More Tabloid Tales' (1914) is again evident in this longer tale, which pretends to be the autobiography of a young widow written for the instruction of her child. The main theme is the determination of a repentant man of wealth and position to preserve the honour of his illegitimate daughter. His task is made the harder by the secret malice of a singing-master, who loved her unmarried mother, and resented the misery caused by the expectation of her birth. Of the author one may say, without suspicion of satire in the compliment, that she is an adept at skating on thin ice. She excels, too, in natural pathos: witness Babette's account of the chorus-girl dismissed for incompetence by the stage-manager whom she feebly adored.

**Hewlett (Maurice).** FREY AND HIS WIFE. *Ward & Lock*, 1916. 7½ in. 256 pp., 3/6

Mr. Hewlett, deserting his familiar field of mediæval action, applies his modernizing treatment to early Scandinavia, and the result is rather tame. The tale is in itself slight, but surely even so Mr. Hewlett might have found more opportunity for the scenic description which is such an ornament to his work. The comparative lack of psychological interest is lamentable. We expected far more study of personality from the author of 'The Forest Lovers,' 'The Song of Remy,' and 'Brazenhead the Great.' There is not even such incident as Sir Rider Haggard supplies in full measure in 'Eric Brighteyes.' The amusing passages about the wooden god Frey and Gunnar cannot compensate for such omissions; besides, though Gunnar himself is attractive, his religious policy is too "goody-goody" for his period: it is true that Olaf Trygvasson, Gunnar's

king, converted his people to Christianity, but there was a touch of "frightfulness" in his highly effective methods. Last of all, the modernized language, which elsewhere in Mr. Hewlett's hands has been a real illumination of the age and characters he chooses, does not fit the Vikings, and seems unconvincing, even in itself and apart from them.

**Hill (Marion).** A SLACK WIRE. *Long*, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

The theme of the wife who marries first and learns to love her husband afterwards is not new, but here it is sufficiently well done to bear repetition. The heroine, beginning married life with the handicap of a past as a slack-wire acrobat, shocks at first with her clothes and slang the susceptibilities of her new relatives and acquaintances; but, after having in her own language been "given a try-out and queered it," she is able to employ her acrobatic gifts in quelling a strike, and makes a "bit." The tale shows both sense and satire, and, if the husband is inclined to be a lay-figure of all the virtues, the women are alive and human.

**Holt (Lee).** PETER OF POTOPAH. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 311 pp., 6/

This story of the Rockies describes the operations of a gang of thieves in townships on the fringe of civilization. The love-story of the leader of the gang and a simple Scotch lassie supplies the inevitable sugar.

**Johnson (Owen).** MAKING MONEY. *Secker* [1916]. 7½ in. 316 pp., 6/

We are not in a position to judge as to the strict veracity of the details concerning American high finance with which much of Mr. Johnson's book is concerned, but we are able to affirm that he displays no little acumen in depicting human nature—sadly warped in the struggle for immense fortunes—and that he has produced a very entertaining novel.

**Kauffman (Reginald Wright).** DAUGHTERS OF ISHMAEL; with an introduction by John Masefield. *Laurie* [1916]. Popular edition. 7½ in. 396 pp., paper, 1/ n. 813.5

**Kaye-Smith (Sheila).** SUSSEX GORSE: the story of a fight. *Nisbet* [1916]. 7½ in. 462 pp., 6/

The tale deals very effectively with the struggle of a farmer to increase his holding of land, and to bring into cultivation a large amount of poor soil. He achieves success by ignoring all humanitarian considerations. See review, p. 126.

**Kenny (Mrs. Staepoole).** THE HEART OF THE SCARLET FIRE. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 7½ in. 310 pp., 6/

A novel of passion with an hysterical heroine, who sprinkles her conversation with French phrases of the "Sapristi" type. The author's workmanship is not good.

**Kernahan (Mrs. Coulson, formerly Jeanie Gwynne).** THE WOMAN WHO UNDERSTOOD. *Everett* [1916]. 7½ in. 328 pp., 6/

A foolish, babyish woman runs away from an austere disapproving daughter, and an equally austere disapproving husband, with a man who is "the soul of honour" and insists on maintaining platonic relations. The daughter, however, learns to be less disapproving when she herself falls in love with a man who supposes himself to be married (but of course is not); and the husband, who has loved in silence for some twenty years, melts into forgiveness, while the honourable man finds and gives happiness elsewhere. Mrs. Kernahan has, we think, been more anxious to spare her readers shocks than to treat the situation sincerely.

**Leighton (Marie Connor).** A MARKED WOMAN. *Hodder & Stoughton*, 1916. 7½ in. 302 pp., 2/ n.

The "marked woman," while impressing society by her dignified beauty, conducts burglaries wholesale, and never shrinks from murder in her greed for money. The story is rich in incident, and culminates in a desperate duel between the female villain and the gentle heroine.

**Levenson (Ada).** LOVE AT SECOND SIGHT. *Grant Richards* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

Mrs. Levenson surely writes for her own pleasure: how else should she construct such a whimsical plot and create such amusing characters, thoroughly lifelike, and probable to an extent that makes even their most impossible actions seem perfectly natural? Her story—it would be unfair to our readers, as to her, to give its details—would have been spoilt by any heaviness of touch. It is a real delight—in these days when every one is taking every one else so seriously—to read such an exposition of what a genuine sense of humour can create.

**Lewis (Miles).** CHAPEL: the story of a Welsh family. *Heinemann* [1916]. 7½ in. 352 pp., 6/

'Chapel' is a story of inordinate ambition. Chapel senior awoke to find himself a failure on the death in childbirth of his wife, who had shielded him. He was the descendant of other Chapells who had lost the ancestral home, and with it their position in the neighbourhood. The hero of the first book made up his mind to fight against failure. Not having any fine driving ideal, he had to act the brute towards his own weak will, and became brutal to all around him. He stemmed the family "rot," but it was his son who

a touch of  
of all, the  
hands the  
cooses, does  
itself and

pp., 6/  
o love her  
ell done to  
the handi-  
her clothes  
aintance;  
ry-out and  
quelling a  
and satire,  
he virtues,

ton, 1916.

a gang of  
re-story of  
plies the

n. 316 pp.

city of the  
ch of Mr.  
that he dis-  
ly warped  
produced

with an  
Popular  
813.5

t. Niebt

farmer to  
n a large  
humani-

z. Heah

nkles her  
pe. The

WOMAN

/pproving  
th a man  
platonie  
pproving  
self to be  
loved in  
while the  
e. Mrs.  
e readers

toughton,

dignified  
a murder  
lminates  
heroine.  
[1916]

e should  
amusing  
t makes  
? Her  
details—  
s a real  
else so  
sense of

hemann

senior  
his wife,  
Chapels  
in the  
mind to  
had to  
al to all  
on who

won back the family home by marrying the owner. This son, who is the hero of the second book, spends his earliest years with the old family nurse, and no doubt her large-heartedness influenced his nature, which, however, possessed a minimum of scrupulousness. The novel certainly ranks among those that repay perusal, though lacking the outstanding qualities of 'Sussex Gorse.'

Lisle (David). *THE IMPOSSIBLE MRS. BELLEW*. Nash, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

After having been introduced to the gayest and most fashionable of Monte Carlo society, the reader will be surprised to find that the book is intended as a serious study of the question whether "wild oats" may be condoned in a woman, and a married one to boot. One character, rare in fiction of this class—a delightful old clergyman, who is sympathetic and sincerely religious—stands out prominently in a nondescript company.

Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc). *THE RED CROSS BARGE*. Smith & Elder, 1916. 7½ in. 197 pp., 3/6 n.

The author presents in the form of fiction a few aspects of German and French Red Cross and Army medical work in one of the small towns that lay in the line of the German advance—and retreat—during the first weeks of the war. The book is too slight to be called either a novel or a record of fact in the ordinary sense, but it is well written, and suggests more than it says.

[Martin (E. K.)] *THE MODERN MARY AND JOSEPH IN KHAKI; OR, WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN*, by the author of 'Joy and Sorrow.' Stockwell [1916]. 7½ in. 16 pp. paper, 6d. n.  
A moral little story with a rather abrupt ending.

The MS. in a Red Box. Lane [1916]. Cheap edn. 7 in. 341 pp., 1/ n.

Norman (Mrs. George). *JUST OURSELVES*. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 7½ in. 281 pp., 6/

An atmosphere of rather strained simplicity pervades these gentle chronicles of Littlewick and the Littlewickians in war-time, although a liberal dose of malicious gossip from the local scandalmonger saves it from being cloying in its sweetness. News of the war is kept unostentatiously in the background, and all the characters receive their just reward.

Oppenheim (E. Phillips). *THE VANISHED MESSENGER*. Methuen [1916]. 7½ in. 307 pp., 6/

An exciting story of a spy.

Page (Gertrude). *SOME THERE ARE—*. Hurst & Blackett [1916]. 7½ in. 384 pp., 6/

Having created a misogynist who leads a hermit's life in Cornwall, and a lovely lady who has fled to the wilds of Sutherland in order to escape a lover ten years her junior, the author employs the long-suffering arm of coincidence to unite them under one roof—the Cornish one. Here the lady softens the hermit's heart towards the cause of his bitterness, detects a secret German submarine base on the coast, and narrowly escapes death while rushing to the authorities with the information. The publicity which follows her action—owing to a sudden softening of the Censor's heart—gives her youthful lover the clue to her whereabouts, and the last chapter resounds with wedding bells and general explanations. In the excitement of the heroine's headlong flight from the extreme north of Scotland to the extreme south of England, such trifles as the failure of a preposition to govern its noun, or hazy views of Scotch dialect and church government, will doubtless escape the reader's attention, as they have escaped that of the author.

Penny (F. E.). *LOVE BY AN INDIAN RIVER*. Chatto & Windus, 1916. 7½ in. 309 pp., 6/

A sympathetic and well-planned novel of Indian life. The author is thoroughly acquainted with the Governmental side of affairs, and with the native point of view concerning bridge-building, road-making, and the like. How notice to quit was served upon a female demon inhabiting a tree which obstructed the British Engineers is told with humour and insight. The heroine is an American woman who owns a fruit-canning factory in California, and, though not at first acquaintance over-prepossessing, she exhibits courage and kindness in time of danger. The characters are drawn simply and naturally.

Phillips (F. C.) and Strong (Rowland). *A WHITE SIN*. Hurst & Blackett, 1916. 7½ in. 314 pp., 6/

The book begins well, but continues and finishes on an unexpected and unrealistic note of ultra-romance. Familiarity, we are told only too often, breeds contempt, but familiarity (on the surface) with aristocracy has in this case produced mere sentiment. Realism and consistency might have led the story to a very different and far more interesting conclusion.

Pickthall (Marmaduke). *THE HOUSE OF WAR*. Nash, 1916. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/

An admirable book. Futile missionary work in the Near East is the subject, and the theme is treated with Mr. Pickthall's well-known insight and skill.

Porter (Sydney), pseud. O. Henry. *THE TRIMMED LAMP*. Hodder & Stoughton [1916]. Cheap edition. 7 in. 256 pp., 1/ n.

Clever magazine stories of workgirls and other types, mostly teaching that honesty is the dollar-blest policy, and in more chastened English than O. Henry's earlier shockers.

Pratt (Ambrose). *HER ASSIGNED HUSBAND*. Simpkin, 1916. 7½ in. 313 pp., 6/

This tale is founded on the records of the convict establishment at Botany Bay of one hundred years ago. While it is not difficult to believe that a wealthy wife whose husband had been transported for picking pockets would follow him to Australia, and have him assigned as a farm hand in her service, the systematic cruelty she metes out to him in consequence of her injured vanity passes the bounds of probability. Nor is his explanation of how he managed smilingly to endure unheard-of tortures more credible. But the reader, with the exception of this strain on his credulity, will find the story ingenious and exciting.

Pryce (Richard). *DAVID PENSTEPHEN*. Methuen, 1916. 7½ in. 340 pp., 6/

An admirable study of the early years of a boy's life. The care which the author has spent upon details of everyday life in the seventies and eighties and of Continental lodging-houses is extended to the characterization. It may appear somewhat unlikely that a public-school boy could reach the age of 18 without learning what was the shadow over his life which he only dimly discerned. But, granting such a possibility, we recognize that David and his mother, both individually and in relation to each other, are treated with rare insight and sympathy.

Pymont (Albert). *JAMES NORRIS*. New York, C. Regenhardt, 1915. 7½ in. 560 pp., \$1.00 813.5

This story—apparently fictitious—is very diffuse and rather incomprehensible.

Ridge (William Pett). *ON TOAST*. Methuen [1916]. 7½ in. 256 pp., 2/ n.

A set of short stories in Mr. Pett Ridge's latest, i.e. most banal, manner; he touches on the fringe of the war in one or two cases. He has a knack of drawing characters of a certain class with accuracy, but here he makes them more uninteresting than they are by nature.

Rohmer (Sax). *THE DEVIL DOCTOR: hitherto unpublished adventures in the career of the mysterious Dr. Fu-Manchu*. Methuen [1916]. 7½ in. 314 pp., 6/

A well-handled story of crime and adventure, in which the sinister figure of the Chinese doctor reappears.

Ross (Percy). *YOUTH UNCONQUERABLE*. Heinemann [1916]. 7½ in. 354 pp., 6/ n.

The author knows Oxford scenery better than Oxford life—or, indeed, life in general, his characters, especially the Scottish duke, being distinctly unrealistic; the story is improbable "en gros et en détail." So far, however, as style goes, it is pleasantly written and quite readable.

Sergeant (Adeline). *THE FUTURE OF PHYLLIS*. Long [1916]. New edn. 8½ in. 126 pp., paper, 6d.

Soutar (Andrew). *THE GREEN ORCHARD*. Cassell, 1916. 7½ in. 330 pp., 6/

A story full of charming sentiment, but very unequal in treatment. The little French feuilleton-writer, who is transferred to the home of the dull and snobbish provincial family whose heir married her in a fit of temper, is convincingly handled, but the erring husband and the paladin who was his friend strike us as rather improbable.

Sutcliffe (Halliwell). *THE CRIMSON FIELD: a Flodden tale*. Ward & Lock, 1916. 7½ in. 315 pp., 6/

Mr. Sutcliffe knows how to write an historical romance of the boisterous kind. His heroes are men of war, and his maids loving but mettlesome. There is no subtlety in his method and his plot goes haltingly, but he creates an atmosphere; the clash of arms and the rattle of hoofs on the Border roads ring through his pages.

Wall (Mary). *BACK TO THE WORLD*. Chapman & Hall, 1916. 7½ in. 328 pp., 6/

An interesting study of a woman who, after twenty-five years of partial insanity, recovers her freedom. The character-drawing of the other persons who appear is effective—more so than the occasional comment on current events. The period treated is the autumn of 1914.

Watson (Henry Brereton Marriott). *AS IT CHANCED*. Methuen [1916]. 7½ in. 312 pp., 6/

Seven of the stories concern a seventeenth-century highwayman of the romantic order—gallant and lucky in his adventures, which he courts and undergoes in a commendably Quixotic spirit. The others are in a modern setting. The writing is clever throughout, and the tales are very good of their kind.

**Weyman (Stanley John).** COUNT HANNIBAL: a romance of the Court of France. *Nelson* [1916]. Cheap edn. 6½ in. 477 pp., 7d. n. First published in 1901.

**Williamson (C. Norris and Alice Muriel).** THE SHOP-GIRL. *Methuen* [1916]. 7½ in. 320 pp., 6/.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson have taken a more serious aspect of life than is their wont: they have abandoned the roving, rollicking motor-car and its trans-European vagaries, and have preferred a careful and studied dissertation on the life and ways of a huge American store that brings much wealth to its owner and discomfort to his employees. The element of romance is brought in naturally and logically, and the book is thoroughly readable.

**Yorke (Curtis).** OLIVE KINSELLA. *Long* [1916]. Popular edn. 6½ in. 317 pp., 1/ n.

#### 910 GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

**Alsedo y Herrera (Don Dionisio de).** DESCRIPCIÓN GEOGRÁFICA DE LA REAL AUDIENCIA DE QUITO. *Madrid, Hispanic Society of America*, 1915. 10½ in. 40+101 pp. indexes, paper. 918.6

The book is edited, with introduction and notes, by C. A. González Palencia.

**Antiquities of Ionia.** Part 5, being a supplement to Part 3. *Society of Dilettanti (Macmillan)*, 1915. 23 in. by 15½ in. 48 pp. 45 plates, appendix, 84/ n. 913.923

The plates here collected and published for the first time "were engraved between 1820 and 1840 from the drawings made by the members of the Second Ionian Mission sent out by the Society of Dilettanti in 1811." Its publication as a companion volume to Part 3 (1840) was delayed through the death in 1839 of William Wilkins, the architectural expert of the Society. The engraved plates were put away and forgotten, coming to light again owing to recent inquiries. The original cost to the Society of redrawing and engraving each of the pictorial views for the present volume, we are told, was about 120*l*. The chapters deal with 'The First and Second Ionian Mission of the Society of Dilettanti,' 'The Temple of Artemis at Magnesia and the Ionic Order,' 'Myra and Lycian Sculpture,' 'Lycian Tombs: Lindus and Cnidus,' 'The Third Ionian Mission: Priene, Teos, and the Smintheum,' and 'Later Hellenistic Architecture and Rome.'

**Bryant (T. Hugh).** THE CHURCHES OF NORFOLK: HUNDRED OF DISS (*Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society*). *Norwich, 'Norwich Mercury' Co.*, 1915. 8½ in. 322 pp. il. 914.261

Historical and antiquarian notes on the sixteen parishes of the Hundred of Diss.

**Cornish (J. B.) and Bridger (J. A. D.), ed.** PENZANCE AND THE LAND'S END DISTRICT: a handbook for visitors and residents; ed. by J. B. Cornish and J. A. D. Bridger (*Homeland Handbooks*, vol. 85). *Warne* [1916]. 7½ in. 128 pp. il. map, plans, boards, 6d. n. 914.237

Includes chapters on 'Books to read on West Cornwall,' 'The Botany of the District,' 'Newlyn Art and Art Industries,' 'The Birds of West Cornwall,' &c.

**Kirke (Dorothea).** DOMESTIC LIFE IN RUMANIA. *Lane*, 1916. 7½ in. 291 pp. il., 5/ n. 914.98

A series of letters written by "La Nurse" in a Roumanian family at Bukarest to her cousin, a country squire in Devonshire. There is a slight love-story threaded through much description and information, pleasantly related. Illustrated with photographs.

**Macmillan's Geographical Exercise Books: 4, THE AMERICAS, WITH QUESTIONS;** by B. C. Wallis. *Macmillan* [1916]. 10 in. 48 pp. maps, paper, 6d. 910.7

An admirable series. The maps are very clear, and the questions should result in the acquisition by children of a great deal of useful information concerning practical and physical geography, as well as political instruction.

**Marsh (Lewis), ed.** AUSTRALASIA AND MALAYSIA (*Rambler Travel Books*). *Blackie*, 1915. 7½ in. 80 pp. il., pl. limp cloth, 9d. 919.3

**Roberts (F. A.).** BY FOREST WAYS IN NEW ZEALAND. *Heath & Cranton* [1916]. 8½ in. 206 pp. il. 5/ n. 919.31

The book includes much description of scenery, and some account of the social conditions of the country, but it is rather dull reading.

**Russell (R. V.) and Lal (Rai Bahadur Hira).** THE TRIBES AND CASTES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES OF INDIA. See 572.9543

NATURAL SCIENCE. 915.43

#### 920 BIOGRAPHY.

**Aksakoff (Serge).** YEARS OF CHILDHOOD; tr. from the Russian by J. D. Duff. *Arnold*, 1916. 9 in. 352 pp. por., 10/6 n. 920

An admirable translation of a famous Russian classic. The author, towards the end of his life, wrote a long account of his early years, bringing the reader into intimate relation with the life of a typical self-owning family in the last years of the eighteenth century. The freshness of the detail and vividness of the characterization in this work and its sequel have given them a position of far greater importance than the author's imaginative works.

**Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench;** illustrated with 500 armorial engravings; ed. by Arthur E. M. Hesilrige (56th annual edn.). *Dean*, 1916. 8 in. 560 pp., 7/6 n. 920

Contains details regarding changes in the House of Commons since the last general election, members who have been killed at the front, the Coalition Ministry, Judicial Bench extension, &c.

**Dod's Parliamentary Companion for 1916.** 84th year (92nd issue). *Whittaker*, 1916. 5 in. 461 pp., 3/6 n. 920

This neat and compact little handbook has an established reputation. It has been brought well up to date, and includes some interesting details in its short notices of Parliamentarians. Thus one M.P. is described as "A Radical, who believes in pushing forward rather than hanging back."

**Howard (Ethel).** POTSDAM PRINCES. *Methuen*, 1916. 7½ in. 295 pp. plates, index, 6/ n. 920

The author was the English governess of the Kaiser's sons (1895-8), and from the diary kept during those years she has reconstructed her impressions of the Prussian Court. Except for detailed descriptions of court etiquette, the book is chiefly concerned with the widely differing characters of the young princes, of whom Prince Oscar is the indubitable favourite.

**Lazarovich-Hrebellanovich (Eleanor Calhoun, Princess).** PLEASURES AND PALACES; il. with drawings by John Wolcott Adams and with photographs. *Nash*, 1916. 9 in. 360 pp., 10/6 n. 920

A book of social gossip and anecdote, containing reminiscences of King Edward, Whistler, Chamberlain, and numerous other celebrities whom the author met during her stage career, and subsequently as the wife of a prominent Serbian statesman.

**Napier (John).**

**Napier Tercentenary Memorial Volume;** ed. by Cargill Gilston Knott. See 510.9 NATURAL SCIENCE. 920

**Rowden (Alfred William).** THE PRIMATES OF THE FOUR GEORGES. *Murray*, 1916. 8½ in. 430 pp. por. index, 12/ n. 920

Biographies of William Wake, John Potter, Thomas Herring, Matthew Hutton, Thomas Secker, Frederick Cornwallis, John Moore, and Charles Manners Sutton. The portraits at Lambeth are reproduced as illustrations.

**Rye (Walter).** SCANDINAVIAN NAMES IN NORFOLK: Hundred Courts and Mote Hills in Norfolk. *Norwich, Roberts*, 1916. 8½ in. 22 pp. pamphlet (issued by subscription, 150 copies, 1/). 920.4

**Jerrold (Clare).** THE WIDOWHOOD OF QUEEN VICTORIA. *Nash*, 1916. 9 in. 454 pp. por. index, 15/ n. 920

This is a continuation of 'The Early Court of Queen Victoria' and 'The Married Life of Queen Victoria.' Mrs. Jerrold's aim is not to present events of history or politics, but "Queen Victoria's influence on those events, her sorrows and joys, her mistakes and successes." It is a popular work, full of gossip, and the author is not in sympathy with the Queen's character.

**The World's Flags at a Glance,** with descriptive letterpress. *Philip* [1916]. 7 in. 45 pp. il. index, pamphlet, 1/ 920.9

Contains coloured illustrations of over 500 flags, including departmental and obsolete examples, with descriptive notes.

**Young (Walter H.), pseud. Tarapacá.** A MERRY BANKER IN THE FAR EAST (AND SOUTH AMERICA). *Lane*, 5/ n. 920

A somewhat amusing collection of reminiscences and experiences in Manila, Bolivia, and other distant regions; but the author is a trifle too "broad" in the invention and disposition of his material.

#### 940 MODERN HISTORY.

**Australia, Commonwealth of.** HISTORICAL RECORDS OF AUSTRALIA: SER. 1, GOVERNOR'S DESPATCHES TO AND FROM ENGLAND: vol. 5, JULY, 1804—AUGUST, 1806. *Sydney, Library Committee of the Commonwealth Parliament*, 1915. 8½ in. 925 pp. index (52 pp.). 994

Includes an introduction reviewing the progress of the colony during the administration of Governor King (1800-06), a commentary on the despatches, and a synopsis of them.

**Bigelow (Poultney).** PRUSSIAN MEMORIES, 1864-1914. *Putnam*, 1916. 8 in. 200 pp., 5/ n. 943.08

Refreshingly humorous and discursive reminiscences of Prussia, by an observant traveller who was only 8 when he first choked over warm beer-soup and protested at being hugged by a stout and not too cleanly Frau Professorin. Among the shrewd comments on Prussian organization and the yoke of officialdom none is more pertinent than "In the British or American service a man is first a gentleman and then an officer; on the Elbe and the Havel it is otherwise."

**Deutsch (Monroe E.).** THE PLOT TO MURDER CÆSAR ON THE BRIDGE (*University of California Publications in Classical Philology*, vol. 2, No. 14). *Berkeley, University of California Press*, 1916. 10½ in. 12 pp. pamphlet. 937.05

A comparison of two passages in Suetonius and Nicolaus of Damascus, relating to one of the plots in the conspiracy to murder Julius Cæsar. The writer deduces that the plan proposed "was

at the time of the consular comitia, which fell between Feb. 15 and March 15, 44 B.C., to station two parties at the bridge over the Petronia amnis, the one on it and the other beneath it, as it was certain that Caesar must cross this stream. The time of day was probably prior to midnight."

**Fisher (Arthur).** TIVERTON TERCENTENARY: being some account of the early fires and the charters of the town, with introduction and appendixes. *Tiverton, Palmerston Press* [1916]. 8½ in. 44 pp. il. pamphlet. 942.35

On Aug. 12 of last year Tiverton held a celebration of the 300th anniversary of the granting of its first municipal charter by James I., an account of which is here reprinted from *The Tiverton Gazette*. Mr. Fisher, Coroner for the Borough, sketches the early and mediæval history of this ancient town, describes from contemporary documents the great fires of 1598 and 1612 which occasioned the first charter, and gives an account of the four charters which the town has received. The appendixes contain reprints of two pamphlets relating to the fires, and the brief granted by James in 1612; an abstract in English of the first charter, and a list of authorities quoted. There are also some interesting illustrations. The whole pamphlet is an admirable record of local pride.

**Hale (John Richard).** THE STORY OF THE GREAT ARMADA. *Nelson* [1916]. 6½ in. 478 pp. maps, plans, 1/ n. 942.055  
Originally published in 1913.

**Monteagle (Lord).** THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE WRITER OF THE ANONYMOUS LETTER TO LORD MONTEAGLE IN 1605. *Simpkin & Marshall*, 1916. 10½ in. 28 pp. facsimiles, 4/6 n. 942.061

The author of this anonymous monograph examines the part played in the Gunpowder Plot by Francis Tresham, Lord Monteagle's brother-in-law, and compares and identifies the warning letter with specimens of the handwriting of William Vavasour, a serving-man in the Tresham family.

**Nanjundayya (H. V.).** THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE: a short study, part I. *Bangalore, Government Press*, 1915. 9 in. 90 pp. paper. 954

Comprises a few introductory chapters to a projected work on the British Indian Empire. The writer considers, from an educated Indian's point of view, various aspects of British rule in relation to prevailing physical, ethnological, religious, social, and economical conditions.

**Radziwill (Princess Catherine).** THE AUSTRIAN COURT FROM WITHIN. *Cassell*, 1916. 9½ in. 235 pp. il. index, 7/6 n. 943.6

The author's view is—apparently intentionally—a little one-sided. Austria she has regarded as the pawn of Germany for a period of something like forty years, and has, therefore, "attempted to depict a country, a court, and society already in the last stages of decay.... and to unmask the hypocrisy which has always lain at the bottom of Austrian policy." Far from looking for their best characteristics, she has hardly a good word to say for the Habsburgs, with the exceptions of the Empress Elizabeth and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, or for their policy, except that employed in wooing Austrian Poland. No further light is thrown upon the tragedy of Mayerling, but a new romance is provided in the love-story of the Archduchess Isabella and a Red Cross doctor.

**Royal Historical Society.** TRANSACTIONS, 3rd series, vol. 9. *The Society*, 1915. 8½ in. 250 pp. index. 940.06

Contains the presidential address of Prof. C. H. Firth; 'The Despatcher War in Glamorgan,' by Mr. J. Conway Davies; 'Provincial Assembly during the League,' by Mr. Maurice Wilkinson; 'The Errors of Lord Macaulay in his Estimation of the Squires and Parsons of the Seventeenth Century,' by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield; 'Municipal Administration in the Spanish Dominions in America,' by Mr. F. A. Kirkpatrick; 'A Suggestion for the Publication of the Correspondence of Queen Elizabeth with the Russian Czars,' by Madame Anna Lubimenko; 'The Historical Side of the Old English Poem of "Widsith,"' by Mr. Alfred Anscombe; and 'History of the Canadian Archives,' by Dr. A. G. Doughty.

**Sarolea (Charles).** THE CURSE OF THE HOHENZOLLERN. *Allen & Unwin* [1915]. 6½ in. 102 pp. appendix, boards, 1/ n. 943  
An eloquent indictment of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and of Prussia as an upstart, predatory, and despotic State; with an appendix on the "polygamist" Frederick William II.

**Spurgeon (Caroline F. E.).** THE TRAINING OF THE COMBATANT: an address delivered for the Fight for Right Movement; with a note on the Fight for Right Movement by Evelyn Underhill. *Dent*, 1916. 7½ in. 30 pp. pamphlet, 2d. 940.9

The aim of the Fight for Right Movement is to unite the nation in the belief that "Great Britain is fighting not for her own safety and honour alone, but for the best interests of the whole world." Prof. Spurgeon shows how each one can become an active combatant by strengthening and purifying the spirit of the nation.

**Theal (George McCall).** HISTORY OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM 1795 TO 1872; 4th edn., carefully revised and enlarged (in 5 vols.), vols. 1 and 2. *Allen & Unwin* [1915]. 8½ in. 530+522 pp. maps, 7/6 n. each. 968

The first edition was published in 1892, and was described in *The Athenæum* (Dec. 23, 1893, p. 876) as "the most largely planned, and, take it for all in all, most faithfully written work on the Cape Colony likely to appear for a long time."

**Toynbee (Arnold J.).** THE DESTRUCTION OF POLAND: a study in German efficiency. *Fisher Unwin* [1916]. 8½ in. 30 pp. pamphlet, 2d. 947.5

An inquiry into Germany's systematic policy of starving Russian Poland, of reducing Polish industries, and forcing the Polish working people to emigrate to Germany.

**Young (Brig.-General George Frederick).** EAST AND WEST THROUGH FIFTEEN CENTURIES: being a general history from B.C. 44 to A.D. 1453 (in 4 vols.), vols. 1 and 2. *Longmans*, 1916. 9 in. 638+686 pp. il. maps, appendixes, index, 36/ n. 940.1

This work covers the period from the birth of the Roman Empire to the fall of Constantinople, the countries dealt with extending from Ireland to Persia. It is intended to meet the needs of those who have not much time to read voluminous accounts, but wish to know "about the origin of great movements whose effects are still at work." The first two volumes bring the narrative to 740 A.D., and are well and fully illustrated.

### THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

**Buchan (John).** NELSON'S HISTORY OF THE WAR: vol. 10, THE RUSSIAN STAND, AND THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST. *Nelson* [1916]. 7½ in. 335 pp. maps, appendixes (126 pp.), 1/ n. 940.9

A new volume in this admirable work, bringing the narrative to the Battle of Loos.

**Cook (Theodore Andrea).** THE LAST LAP. *Murray*, 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

A continuation of Mr. Cook's articles from *The Field*. They are well written, and cover a large field.

**Farrow (Thomas) and Crotch (W. Walter).** HOW TO WIN THE WAR: the financial solution; [with a foreword by Lord Devonport.] *Laurie*, 1916. 7½ in. 98 pp. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

It is the more disappointing to find that Mr. Farrow, in defence of his pet scheme, hoodwinks himself as regards what is and what is not gambling, because he displays a larger amount of sound sense on the subject of real economy than we should expect from a banker. If readers will be on their guard against his deleterious opportunism, they will find his book useful.

**Gordon (Jan and Mrs. Cora Josephine).** THE LUCK OF THIRTEEN: wanderings and flight through Montenegro and Serbia. *Smith & Elder*, 1916. 8 in. 386 pp. il. col. pl. map, index, 7/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Gordon acted as engineer to Dr. Berry's Serbian Mission from the Royal Free Hospital, and Mrs. Gordon, V.A.D., helped Dr. Helen Boyle to run an out-patient department for tuberculosis and diphtheria. They give a racy account of their experiences, which ended in their flight with men of military age from the Red Cross hospitals through the Montenegrin highlands to the Adriatic. The illustrations are a special feature, comprising coloured plates by Mr. Gordon, tail-pieces by his wife, and photographs.

**Hamilton (General Sir Ian Standish Monteith).** IAN HAMILTON'S FINAL DESPATCH. *Newnes*, 1916. 7½ in. 128 pp. 5 maps, paper, 1/ n. 940.9

This dispatch is notable, not only as a record of stirring events and high gallantry, but also as a piece of finished and well-balanced prose. It shows a keen eye for the spectacular aspects of the fight—for example, in the description of the advance of the English yeomen: "Despite the critical events in other parts of the field, I could hardly take my glasses from the yeomen; they moved like men marching on parade. Here and there a shell would take toll of a cluster; there they lay; there was no straggling; the others moved steadily on; not a man was there who hung back or hurried." We can only think of Sir Ernest Shackleton's account of Antarctic hunger as a fitting parallel to Sir Ian Hamilton's description of thirst in Gallipoli: "True thirst is a sensation unknown to the dwellers in cool, well-watered England. But at Anzac, when mules with water 'pakhals' arrived at the front, the men would rush up to them in swarms, just to lick the moisture that had exuded through the canvas bags." We quote these passages out of many as examples of a style that would do credit to an accomplished man of letters.

**Knight (William Stanley Macbean).** A HISTORY OF BRITAIN DURING THE GREAT WAR: a study of a democracy at war: vol. 1, THE ANARCHY BEFORE THE OUTBREAK. *Ridd Masson Co.*, 1915. 9½ in. 288 pp. il., 7/6 n. 940.9

Mr. Knight has had the original idea of writing a history of the war without studying its naval and military operations. He concentrates on the civil aspects of the strife, his object being to show "the effect of the war and its incidents upon the individual, national and international opinions and actions of the people of the British Empire, and the United Kingdom in particular." The present volume contains an interesting account of the political, social, and ecclesiastical controversies with which the British and Colonial Parliaments were disturbed in the summer of 1914. The author, indeed, belongs to no party, and accuses every existing party of servility and corruption, painting scathing portraits of most of the politicians now in the public eye. The book may be summed up as provocative and suggestive journalism. Illustrated with cartoons, photographs, &c.

**Le Goffe (Charles).** DIXMUDE: the epic of the French Marines (Oct. 17—Nov. 10, 1914); tr. by Florence Simmonds. *Heinemann* [1916]. 7½ in. 184 pp. il. maps, 3/6 n. 940.9

The story of the gallant defence of Dixmude by French marines and Belgian soldiers, numbering in all 11,000 men, against the onslaught of three German army corps. It is graphically told, and interspersed with many extracts from soldiers' letters and notebooks. The French work has reached forty editions.

**Meanwhile:** a packet of war letters, by H. L. G.; with a foreword by K. W. Murray, 1916. 7 in. 168 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

Letters written to a friend, and republished with the substitution of fictitious names of people and places. The topics are miscellaneous, but chiefly concerned with the war. The writer's attitude is soberly and piously optimistic, and sensible without going very deep. He rebukes the press for its criticism of our want of organization and unpreparedness, on the ground that it has repelled neutrals from sympathy and co-operation.

**Mears (E. Grimwood).** THE DESTRUCTION OF BELGIUM: Germany's confession and avoidance. *Heinemann*, 1916. 10 in. 38 pp. pamphlet, 3d. n. 940.9

Mr. Mears, who was one of the Joint Secretaries to the Committee on Alleged German Outrages, here examines the case advanced by Germany in 'Offences against International Law in the Conduct of the War by the Belgians,' and considers the publication of this White Book in Berlin "an amazing official blunder," serving the one useful purpose of giving the identity of the officers who ordered murders en masse.

**Mlynarski (Felix).** THE FUTURE OF WARSAW; reprint of chapter 4 of the author's book on 'The Problems of the Coming Peace.' *New York, Polish Book Importing Co.*, 1916. 7½ in. 49 pp. pamphlet. 940.9

According to the author, a "Polish state in union with Austria-Hungary on the basis of a triple union would be a favourable solution" of the Polish problem, although absolute independence would be preferable. The author is bitterly prejudiced against Russia, and slurs over the Polish-Ruthene question. He quotes freely from English sources, and has turned out a piece of propaganda against the Allies which may well influence the inexperienced.

**Morgan (J. H.).** LEAVES FROM A FIELD NOTE-BOOK. *Macmillan*, 1916. 8 in. 308 pp., 5/ n. 940.9

Mostly reprinted from *The Nineteenth Century*, with a short story from *Blackwood*, and some sketches from *The Westminster Gazette*. The book gives the experiences and observations of a Home Office Commissioner attached to the General Headquarters Staff during five months, including occasional trips to the batteries and the trenches. It portrays characters, and describes incidents after the manner of a *conte*, with no little vivacity and vividness.

**Powell (E. Alexander).** VIVE LA FRANCE. *Heinemann* [1916]. 7½ in. 269 pp. il. 3/6 n. 940.9

An interesting account of the fighting in France. The author makes a comparison between the appearance of M. Poincaré and Mr. Carnegie. We wonder how far the former would be flattered by such an analogy! See review, p. 120.

**Rolland (Romain).** ABOVE THE BATTLE; tr. by C. K. Ogden. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 7½ in. 194 pp., 2/6 n. 940.9

A collection of M. Rolland's essays and letters written since the outbreak of war, some of which have appeared in English in *The Cambridge Magazine* and elsewhere.

**Sarolea (Charles).** THE MURDER OF NURSE CAVELL. *Allen & Unwin* [1916]. 6½ in. 79 pp. boards, 1/ n. 940.9

A study of the possible motive for Nurse Cavell's death and of the responsibility of the German people for it. It was evidently written shortly after the event. The official correspondence is given at the close.

**Thompson (G.).** WAR MEMORIES AND SKETCHES, by a Scottish Chaplain. *Paisley, Gardner*, 1916. 7½ in. 182 pp. il. paper, 1/3 n. 940.9

Sketches of things seen in and behind the firing-line in Flanders, written while on active service. Most of them are reprinted from *The Scotsman*.

**Triana (Santiago Pérez).** THE NEUTRALITY OF LATIN-AMERICA. 7 *Sicilian Avenue, W.C., Hispania, Ltd.*, 1916. 8½ in. 48 pp. appendix, pamphlet. 940.9

An address delivered before the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club last month, with a report of the subsequent discussion. Mr. Triana speaks eloquently of the "official iniquity" of Germany; and considers that, as the good opinion of the smallest country is worth having, Great Britain should endeavour to counteract the German propaganda of lies in Latin-America, whose history, traditions, and vital interests are, in his opinion, identified with the future of England.

**Twelve Months with the Australian Expeditionary Force**, by An Anzac. *Newnes*, 1916. 7½ in. 121 pp. paper, 1/ n. 940.9

A man in hospital relates his experiences during seventeen weeks with the First Division, giving a first-hand account of the attack on Achi Baba (May 8), which, he says, was never adequately reported. He claims that the Gallipoli campaign was successful, since it held up 250,000 Turks.

**Whittingham (George Napier).** WHO IS TO BLAME? being some thoughts on the attitude of the Church and State in this country to the present crisis; with a prefatory note by George William Erskine Russell. *Richards*, 1916. 7½ in. 80 pp., 1/ n. 940.9

The writer holds that the war is the result of general neglect of spiritual matters, and considers that the voice of the Church is "utterly ineffective" at the moment. Mr. Russell concurs with the general drift of his interpretation, but is disposed "to take a brighter view . . . of the religious attitude of England towards the war."

**Wilkinson (Spenser).** THE WAY TO VICTORY: a lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, Feb. 26, 1916. *Constable*, 1916. 9 in. 27 pp. pamphlet, 1/ n. 940.9

Explains the modern theory of war, based on the principles followed by Napoleon and Wellington, and practised by the German and French general staffs; and points out in what ways our Government should reform its practice in conformity therewith.

#### J. CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

**Ballantyne (R. M.).** FIGHTING THE WHALES. *Blackie* [1916]. 7 in. ill. 124 pp., 9d. J. F.

One of the carefully selected series of "Stories Old and New."

**Defoe (Daniel).** THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSON CRUSOE; abridged and edited for schools by J. Hutchison (*English Literature for Secondary Schools*). *Macmillan*, 1916. 7 in. 169 pp. ill., 1/ J. F.

A useful edition for junior forms, including a brief introduction, a few notes, and a simple glossary.

**Granger (E.).** CONTES: extraits des 'Mille et une nuits.' *Hachette* [1916]. 9½ in. 91 pp. ill., 7 fr. 50 J. F.

Ten stories from the 'Arabian Nights,' including those of Ali Baba, Aladdin, and Scheherazade.

**Horton (Robert Forman).** THE CHILDREN'S CRUSADE. *Stockwell* [1916]. 7½ in. 62 pp. cardboard, 1/ n. J. 244

Little talks on religion illustrated by homely stories.

**Kenny (Muriel).** KHAKI SOLDIERS, AND OTHER POEMS FOR CHILDREN. *Cambridge, Heffer*, 1915. 7½ in. 18 pp. pamphlet, 6d. n. J. 821.9

Childish—and dull—war verses written for children.

**Lancaster (William J. C.), pseud. Harry Collingwood.** A PAIR OF ADVENTURERS IN SEARCH OF EL DORADO. *Sampson Low* [1916]. 8½ in. 312 pp. ill., 3/6 J. F.

**Overton (Robert).** SATURDAY ISLAND; or, fun, friendship, and adventure at an elementary Council school. *Sampson Low* [1916]. 8 in. 308 pp., ill. 3/6 J. F.

**Riquet et Bolichar:** dessins de Madame Hermet. *Hachette* [1916]. 10 in. 8 pp. 8 col. ill., 1 fr. 50 J. F.

An amusing nursery tale of the pranks of an impish Teddy Bear and his master, illustrated in bright colours.

**Sand (George).** THE WINGS OF COURAGE. *Blackie* [1916]. 7 in. 127 pp. ill., 1/ J.

"Stories Old and New" series.

**Stavert (A. A. B.).** THE ADVENTURES OF WILLIAM MORTON. *Stockwell* [1916]. 7½ in. 217 pp. il., 2/6 n. J. 823.91

An historical romance of the reign of King James VI. of Scotland, in which the chief parts are played by the king, the Earl of Morton, his son, and Arabella Stewart. An instructive picture of the times, with some interesting photographs of Craigmillar Castle.

## NOTES FROM OXFORD.

OXFORD as a city of dreadful night—it is in some respects a disconcerting spectacle. Suppose, for instance, that the time for Hall approaches. Across the quadrangle groping shadows advance, with here and there a glow-worm light from a pocket-torch. The usual signal of assembly, the Chapel bell, is silent. Even the clock in the Hall porch is not allowed to strike the hour. Now the dark figures have reached the steps, and go shuffling and stumbling up them. It might be some meeting of mediæval conspirators, and the gowns add a sinister touch of mystery. Inside the Hall, however, one passes to a happier frame of mind. Gloom has its compensations. The fire throws ruddy gleams along the flagged floor, and the polished oak of the panelled walls carries the glint upwards, though not so far as the obscure span of the roof. The high painted windows, however, are full of wan reflections. The shaded candles illuminate patches of white cloth cut sharply by the silhouettes of the diners; while those of the scouts flit backwards and forwards. There is not the same cheerful dim as in the old days when all the tables, and not merely one or two, were occupied. Still, it is on the whole a comforting experience. Here, at any rate, is all that is left of the "warmth and intimacy" of the old college life. And the mind goes back, past the glittering scenes of yesterday, to the last time that Oxford suffered similar eclipse, when the King was fighting the Parliament, and undergraduates were drilling as now, though not as now in the cause of an undivided nation. The old Hall, half-lit and half-empty, is back again in its own far past. As, after that other war was over, it filled again, so, doubtless, it will refill presently; and Oxford will be renewed as a place where the old forgather with the young, and memories with hopes.

The passing of the Military Service Act is not likely to cause much change as regards the number of resident undergraduates, since few of British nationality—the halt, the maimed, and the blind excepted—had failed to hear the country's call. Prominent among those that are left are the American Rhodes Scholars and the Indian students; and of both one may say that, in these times of trouble, they have deserved well of Oxford. The Americans, of course, have always been our very good friends. Though from the first we were careful not to insult them by pronouncing them indistinguishable from Englishmen, the fact remains that we were not conscious of any great difference. For purposes of work and of play alike, their ways were as ours. But, since the war, England at large has come to see that the United States must be regarded as a foreign, if friendly, country. Such a country, we now realize better than we did, has a perfect right to stand by, while we fight for our lives; just as we should be equally justified in looking on, if ever it were in danger, though we might not choose to do so. But individuals, unlike states, can be friends without reservations; and the Americans at Oxford have so behaved, in a thousand ways that need not be specified, as to prove that a real bond of common sentiment and aspiration unites the more intellectual classes of the two nations.

As regards the Indian students, there is no doubt that for some time before the war Oxford was beginning to wonder how far an education in the principles by which we stand was profitable for an Oriental mind; though, on the whole, we believed that the

remedy lay in still more education. But, if it is given one to read aright the signs of the times, the Indian student has learnt from the present crisis in our affairs to appreciate the spirit of self-control and mutual toleration on which the institutions of a free country must be built up. A shrewd observer in his way of the movements of Western politics, he has marked how our disharmonies, political, social, and even racial, blended into unison as soon as liberty itself was threatened; and there are signs that he realizes the necessity of reinterpreting the rather shallow philosophy of revolt to which he formerly inclined. Strong men, he sees, can agree to differ, and differ to agree; and his own felt need, which is to supplement his undoubted subtlety with strength of mind of the positive, creative order, will assuredly lead him to emulate the common sense which can discriminate sharply between dispute and dissociation, between the free man's privilege and the opportunity of tyrants.

One is led on to speak of yet another class—that of the Colonial students. They are our own brethren, of course, and a detached or critical attitude is not to be expected from them at this juncture. A recent statement issued by the Rhodes Trustees proves—what we here knew already—that they are among the very pick of the British race. Almost to a man they have entered the Imperial Service, holding 166 commissions. South Africa contributes 53, Australia 43, Canada 42, Bermuda 8, Jamaica 6, Newfoundland 6, and New Zealand 6. What better memorial than this would Cecil Rhodes have desired? Time was when Oxford did her utmost to keep the railroad away from her sacred borders. Now every road leads to Oxford, bringing the frontiersmen of the Empire, and likewise leads from Oxford, taking them away again to battle-fields almost as distant and widespread as their homelands.

In this context one may thank our Professor of Poetry—whose chair, alas! will be henceforth vacant till the end of the war—for having helped to make as widely known as it merits the poetry of the British Dominions beyond the seas. It is, perhaps, in every sense the poetry of youth; but it is the spirit of old England that renews itself in the utterances of her virile children.

A rather stupid oversight occurred in the arrangements made last summer for admitting certain of those who are taking part in the war to the B.A. degree. Though various academic requirements were relaxed, it was laid down that no advantage could be taken of any exemption until "the termination of military service." In the meantime, it would seem that at "another place," where they occasionally manage things better, ten warriors have been able to proceed to the degree for every one that has done so here. At length the matter has been put right by allowing absence on military service for four terms, that is, for a year, to count as the qualifying condition. Already there have come forward several candidates of gallant bearing to claim the privilege; and the fact that they are not only benefiting themselves, but likewise helping their University in its time of need, will doubtless cause many to follow in their footsteps.

The financial position of the University was discussed here so recently that there is little need to ventilate the subject afresh. Thanks to various sources of relief, including a contribution of more than 5,000*l.* from University officials, we weathered the storm handsomely in 1915. But, as Prof. Stewart points out in a weighty letter to *The Oxford Magazine*, there are lean years to come,

even if the war be soon over. Say, at a guess, four years bringing each a deficit of some 12,000*l.* must be expected; and against this can be set only a diminishing return from the special aids on which we were able to draw last year. Apparently the authorities are inclined to "wait and see," a course which is very likely to result in further economies that would tend seriously to cripple the working of even the most essential of our institutions and departments. He, therefore, proposes a loan such as would provide an adequate sustentation fund, while shifting part of the burden of the present generation to the shoulders of its successors. He suggests, moreover, that the richer colleges might, even if it were necessary to obtain special powers in order to do so, invest in such a loan, with ultimate profit to themselves no less than for the immediate benefit of Oxford as a seat of learning.

Of our latest benefactor, Mr. Christopher Welch of Wadham, through whose piety the University is richer by nearly 30,000*l.*, most of us would have known little, if Sir Thomas Jackson had not put together some recollections of his contemporary in a letter to the Secretary of the University Chest. Welch matriculated in 1851, and was therefore somewhat senior to Sir Thomas Jackson. He stayed up after his degree, however, in order to study medicine, and the two were thus able to belong to the same "Pentateuch," an institution peculiar to Wadham, according to which a party of five arranges to breakfast in each other's rooms by turns on Sunday mornings. Apart from his medical interests, Welch was devoted to the flute, publishing more than one historical study on the subject of his favourite instrument. He came in time to possess a large musical library, and put much method into the arrangement of it. Indeed, method was with him almost a fad; and in later years, at the United University Club, he became conspicuous as "the slave of habit and a martyr to punctuality." Eye-trouble prevented him from pursuing his profession; but, had he done so, he might, in the opinion of his biographer, have risen to distinction. As for his noble gift to the University, four scholarships of 100*l.* each are to be given to undergraduates, in assigning which special regard is to be paid to promise of original work. The balance is to be allowed to accumulate as a reserve fund until it yields 400*l.* a year; whereupon the Trustees may use the surplus income to aid biological studies at Oxford by any means they think fit. That after the war natural science will occupy a more prominent place in our curriculum than ever before is one of the few prophecies that one dares to make about the future. How this may be done without prejudice to established industries Mr. Welch has most opportunely shown.

The last of the Magdalen elms that fringed the High in front of St. Swithun's Buildings are gone. An interesting note in *The Oxford Magazine* tells how the "Gravel Walk," like the "Grove," had suffered sadly during the Civil War, and was forthwith replanted. But Abraham Forman and Edward Drope had the young trees plucked up again because "planted in fanatick times." So the elms we knew started their career of 236 years in 1680. The note goes on to speak of the changes they have seen. Thus, as we began, so we end. We are left with the thought that, whereas war has denuded Oxford heretofore as now, yet out of her soil will spring again the groves of academe in all their beauty and strength. M.

## CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

THE moment is not auspicious for recording terminal impressions. Snow and compulsion seldom leave people anywhere in a cheerful mood; with us the Cam is in flood, and the Tribunals are sitting. What the morrow may bring forth no man can tell. At the end of last term few would have prophesied that the decision as to the value of any given branch of University work would be left entirely at the discretion of the local authority, still less that this authority would be zealous in routing out not only those capable of bearing arms, but also all physically capable of wielding a pen. Yet so it is, and up to the moment of writing the University, in its corporate aspect, has not stirred.

Not every one, however, is content, and a few weeks ago *The Cambridge Review* expressed a very general feeling in an article which opened by discussing the misuse of skilled labour by the Government, and proceeded to consider the special case of Cambridge:—

"There have been instances of Fellows of Colleges being accepted for Home Service, the Service to consist of adding up accounts or addressing circulars! It is, moreover, a fact that already wranglers and men with the highest honours in every branch of learning are devoting their time to tasks which any intelligent schoolboy could perform as well—if not better. It is no question of the superiority or inferiority of any particular service; no one to-day has time for such irrelevant considerations. The whole matter is one of national economy; and economy, as we might have learnt from our enemies, does not consist alone in eating less meat or in saving glass bottles; it is the truest economy to see that every man is engaged on that sort of work for which his abilities and his training have prepared him."

When we come to ask what is actually being done to prevent this wastage of University material, linguistic, educational, or mathematical, we find that, though individuals with foresight and opportunity have crept into the public service as best they could, the remainder are not unlikely to find themselves addressing envelopes, or performing menial services for their physically more fortunate fellows:—

"Members of the Government who were trained at the Universities cannot completely have forgotten the rock from which they were hewed. Have we no representatives in Parliament? Have they forgotten that the Universities as national institutions have not only the privilege but the duty of making their voice heard?"

But the voice is not likely to be heard, for fear of the charge of snobbery:—

"Can no lead be given to the men who are left? Is it not worth while? The University has proved that it is not slow to answer a call to sacrifice when one is clearly heard. A lead was given to the physically fit; how they answered let the Roll of Honour tell."

Again the answer is obvious—let them go where the military send them. That is now where the matter rests.

The new year opened with some 700 undergraduates in residence, but they have been rapidly taking flight throughout the term, and I question whether more than 400 will be left by next term. Therewith, however, we shall probably have reached the irreducible residuum; for Mr. H. G. Wells was unduly pessimistic in his recent description of our attenuated numbers. Meanwhile the toll of the young who have gone forth to fight our battles continues, and the term's Roll of Honour includes many well-known Blues. R. S. Clarke (C.U.A.C., President), C. R. Le Blanc Smith (C.U.B.C., President), H. G. Bache (Association Captain), R. Moir (President of the Engineering Society), all took a leading part in the social life of the University; while F. B. Roberts,

the cricket and hockey Blue, and R. E. Atkinson, the half-miler, were hardly less prominent in the world of sport. Equally sad is the sight of so many wounded in our midst, though the Open-Air Hospital on the Backs has of late not been treating so many wounded as in previous terms, doubtless owing to the severity of the weather. We may, however, take comfort in the ever-growing list of distinctions won by Cambridge men on active service.

The financial position of many of the colleges gives serious grounds for alarm, and there are rumours that at least one foundation is seriously contemplating the prospect of temporary suspension and closed doors. In other respects the war has as yet caused little reduction in the number of generous gifts by which the University benefits from time to time. Sir Eustace Gurney has given 100*l.* a year "for the encouragement of the Study of Forestry"; Dr. Sterne left 500*l.* to the Master and Fellows of Corpus; and the Boat Club of the same College, gets 100*l.* from the late Mr. Dobbs, a former butler. Magdalene, besides 1,000*l.* bequeathed by the late Master, is to be congratulated on the endowment (anonymous) of a Bye-Fellowship, to be called in his memory the Donaldson.

Nor have the past few weeks been lacking in cultural amenities. Thanks largely to the efforts of Dr. Rootham and Mr. Dent, music has not been allowed to lapse. In addition to the three concerts ordinarily given during the Lent term Dr. Rootham arranged a programme of works by Palestrina, Byrd, and Corelli, which was performed by choir, orchestra, and organ in St. John's College Chapel. One of his concerts also enabled us to hear the Philharmonic Quartet in public for the first time in Cambridge, and the C.U.M.S. conductor is further to be congratulated on the revival of his 'Pan' in London. Cambridge also noted with pleasure the splendid reception in London of Sir C. V. Stanford's setting of 'The Critic.' Dr. Alan Gray has given frequent organ recitals in Trinity, and the continued activities of the Musical Club deserve commendation. Towards the end of term we were visited by Ysaye, Fachmann, and Madame Stralio.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch has again been discoursing on Shakespeare, proving not less unorthodox in his findings than on previous occasions. Those who have heard his lectures will get a good idea of their merits and defects from the collection just published under the title 'The Art of Writing,' which retains all the traces of the lecture-room—even to the word "gentlemen" with which he emphatically greets his largely feminine audiences. Another publication which may be mentioned here, as essentially a product of Cambridge in war-time, is Mr. Geoffrey Pyke's account of his exciting journey from Cambridge to Berlin—apparently with no better excuse than to secure amusing "copy" for *The Cambridge Magazine*. The narrative of his imprisonment and astonishing adventures in escaping across Germany was written in the security of his rooms in Pembroke, and he recently gave a public lecture in Cambridge on behalf of the less venturesome friends whom he left behind in Ruhlleben.

Other events of public interest this term have been the lectures delivered by some of our Belgian guests. Prof. Colson of Liège dealt with explosives; while Prof. Van der Essen of Louvain and Prof. De Vischer of Ghent chose as their subjects 'La Propagande allemande aux États-Unis' and 'La Guerre maritime et le Droit international' respectively. Lord Beauchamp addressed a private meeting of the C.U. Liberal Club on 'Liberalism during the War and Afterwards.'

Sir William Ramsay dealt publicly with 'Examples of the Historical Accuracy of the New Testament'; and Prof. Velimirovic (Father Nicholas) spoke on 'The Soul of Serbia.' Dr. A. C. Benson (the "Doctor" is one of this term's creations) read a paper before the N.C.U. on the 'Letters of Mary Sibylla Holland,' whose husband, Canon Holland, he described as "one of the most impressive preachers I ever heard at Eton"; and Dr. McNeile has delivered a course of addresses on 'Self-Training in Prayer.' But no one has chosen a more interesting theme than Prof. Pigou, who gave two instructive lectures on the intricate problems of the 'Finance of the War.' He described the methods of true economy to be practised by the individual in the matter of dismissing gardeners, chauffeurs, &c., and contended that the only equitable and desirable means of raising the funds required by the nation was by a heavy income tax on the wealthier classes of the community! Finally in this connexion must be recorded the sequel to the curious incident mentioned in my last notes (Dec. 11). Mr. C. R. Buxton, it will be remembered, was announced to address a meeting of the U.D.C. in the rooms of a Fellow of Trinity who is a member of the Union, but absent on active service. Almost at the last moment the Council of Trinity issued an unexpected order forbidding any meeting of the Union to be held within the precincts of the College, and the committee were forced to find accommodation elsewhere. The action of the Council naturally created considerable excitement, and a full meeting of the Fellows was held recently at which not a few speeches were made. It was decided not to accord publicity to the proceedings, but the general result was in favour of the Council's decision. The U.D.C. has therefore been under the necessity of holding its subsequent meetings (of which, I believe, there were two this term) in colleges where the Fellows have more liberty in individual action than those of Trinity. The incident was not without its humorous side, for an academic discussion of liberty always provides an opportunity for a wholesome display of dialectics.

In choosing a successor to Dr. Swete for the Regius Professorship of Divinity the Council of the Senate were confronted by three candidates: Dr. Stanton, Dr. Murray, and Canon Foakes-Jackson. They finally elected Dr. Stanton, and have thereby rendered vacant the Ely Professorship. This position, like the lectureship in English held by Mr. G. C. Macaulay, has not yet been filled, and there are good reasons for urging that the University should seize the opportunity of economizing.

Two familiar University figures have passed away during the term. Dr. C. A. M. Fennell was known to readers of *The Athenæum* as a learned and meticulous reviewer, and his writings on philology were highly esteemed by scholars of the older generation. In Mr. J. E. Nixon King's lost one whose life was centred in the college, and who was regarded by many of the younger members as perhaps its most characteristic figure. Mr. Nixon had a peculiar power of attracting friends amongst undergraduates, and was ever ready to discuss any subject of political principle or religious controversy. He did much for the development of the Chapel music, and preserved his buoyancy and interests up to the end. He is one of those whose memory his friends may desire to perpetuate by some memorial. Perhaps one may here venture to express a wish of general application—that it would be well for the testimonial to such a man more frequently to take a form which not only honours the memory of the

dead, but is also of value to the young men of a new generation who have been deprived of his friendship. An obvious means of thus endowing the future is by a scholarship for some special purpose; and the lamented loss of Rupert Brooke brings to mind one at least who would have particularly approved of such a memorial. Perhaps it is still not too late for his name to be associated with a movement of this kind.

In conclusion, we may note that the beginning of the term witnessed the wedding of the Master of the Temple and the daughter of the Master of Peterhouse—the first ceremony of the kind ever held in Peterhouse Chapel; while, more recently, the Council of Girton College appointed Miss Katherine Jex-Blake as Mistress, to succeed Miss Jones, who will retire at the end of the vacation. Miss Jex-Blake has been Vice-Mistress since 1903, and the appointment will be very popular. For the rest, though many ladies are regretfully giving up their lodgings in despair, one hears talk of important developments in the training of officers at Cambridge, and it is possible that, when we return at the end of April, many more colleges will have opened their arms to the military, and the little clusters of scholars and men of science will be forced to retire yet further into the background. K.

#### HENRY JAMES.

THE death of Henry James, which occurred on Feb. 28, recalls to the mind this distinguished writer's conception of the irony accompanying literary fame, especially the fame of a great writer of prose. His short story 'The Death of the Lion' (1894) is as dear to the disillusioned writer as Schopenhauer is to the misanthrope, and it would of itself be enough to secure for its author the esteem due to one who demonstrated that the artist's isolation is, as it were, a match for his celebrity. Yet even such a story may be forgotten without affecting the conspicuousness of Henry James among our immortals; for in considering him we are face to face with the blest and visible industry of fifty years, the industry of the writer who in 1873 stated that "just as the truly religious soul is always at worship, the genuine artist is always in labour."

In contemplating the row of volumes bearing our author's name we are sensible of a continuity of harmonious sound—the sound of a style so individual that we should recognize it anywhere. While in Meredith we observe a style that wears, not without an occasional effect of carrying, the decorations of poetry, we observe in Henry James a style which is like an embodied delicacy, sustained by a vigilant spirit of humour in fulfilling its task of portage. His style is the very voice of alert and fastidious gentlemanliness; its peculiarity does not originate from a separative intention, but from the intention to communicate far more than average gentlemen, under any stimulus of sociability animated by events, can communicate. The Jacobean style—so to call it—is the product of a genius for phrase-making, and of a determination to speak artistically the language, even when it affronts the dictionary and irritates the grammarian, of a thoroughly representative (and therefore imaginary) English gentleman of breeding, humour, and education.

We now come to what may be termed the place of James in Henry James's art. It will be remembered that in his volume of autobiography 'A Small Boy, and Others,' a boyish distinction between himself and his Pragmatist brother is indicated by the

admission that William James scorned Henry's proffered companionship in these words: "I play with boys who can curse and swear." It is not, of course, surprising that the juvenile son of a Swedenborgian with "Reverend" for a handle to his name should be ineligible for the society of the noisily impious; yet we may take it that Henry James would in any case have been temperamentally against vain emphasis and spitting against the wind. It is not fantastic, perhaps, to regard his despised decorum of childish tongue as symptomatic of the artistic delicacy which led him in later life to perform creative marvels. The humorous historian of Henry James's delicacy would certainly not fail to quote a fragment of a sentence on the first page of his first published tale, 'The Story of a Year' (1865). Speaking of his fickle heroine, the novelist says: "Elizabeth (as I shall not scruple to call her outright)..."

If the delicacy of Henry James had ruled the matter and not merely the tone of his art, we should not trouble to say much about it. A sort of compulsory delicacy rules most English writers worth considering; and this abstract monarch, unlike Canute, is obeyed by the sea of fictitious passion to which he says: "Thus far, and no farther." But the delicacy of Henry James was something which had to convey whatever this harvester of good and evil chose to hand it. And it did. For principal witness take 'The Turn of the Screw' (1898). Here perusal is a sustained exercise in the art of inference, and the substitution of a direct method of narrative for that employed would have put Morality and Compassion in the dock for an unauthorized exposure of unmentionable vice. It is impossible to imagine the late Justin McCarthy or Walter Besant handling such a theme, though both men would probably have regarded the habitual delicacy of Henry James as far too unpopular a quality to serve in their factories of "sound" and profitable fiction. But here in 'The Turn of the Screw' is the supreme justification of this delicacy. As displayed in that story, it is not an impotent thing of "white lines" and asterisks; it is a subtle spirit stimulated to invention by prohibition and the *pudeur d'autruche* of our land.

True as it is that delicacy, being an instrument by which James did and could do what he pleased in art, was no hindrance to his success in representing any phase of the human comedy, it would be idle to ignore the essential non-sensuality of his mind. When we say non-sensuality we do not mean the negative of a vice; we mean the negative of such genial warmth of amateness as is present occasionally in even George Meredith's novels. In spite of the restrictions imposed on the English novel it usually achieves its small success by the simplest of emotional experiments; it usually makes of the reader a wooer or a wooed, and rewards him or her with the pink phantom of a kiss. But, while the eye of Henry James, busily wandering wherever life assumes or suggests patterns of comedy or tragedy, compels him to make story after story witness as unmistakably to the sexuality of our race as any of his detractors' studies in physical odour and texture, his curiosity is not in the pastures of brusque instinct, but with the soul whom the accidents or fatalities of life reveal or shape.

In a notice on a book about Meredith we paused at 'The Egoist' (1879) as before a creature whom the vanity of parentage had overnamed. Why "The"? is the question which every acute critic must ask who considers the fact that no one has explored more thoroughly and appropriated for his

art more intelligently than Henry James the human self, eternally and deliberately separate from another even in alliance. It was not, however, until the eighteen-nineties that the virtuosity of Henry James as a dramatic psychologist penetrated the consciousness of the typical newspaper of large circulation in some such fashion as did the "average" of Ranjitsinhji. Then ensued the not unsatisfactory clamour of superlatives and vivacity of "mental gestures" which for about a score of years marked the critical reception of a new volume by Henry James.

Nor can any one who knows the meaning of inept success and of prosperous poverty, by a consideration of what the public has bought by the hundred thousand, deny that Henry James richly deserved that emphasis, even to exaggeration, should be given to the journalistic acknowledgment of his merits. Before such elaborate masterpieces as 'The Portrait of a Lady' (1881) and 'What Maisie Knew' (1898) every literary artist must bow. The reader of these novels and such exercises in satire as are to be found in 'The Better Sort' (1903) is incapable of receiving impressions, if he does not feel the presence of an inspired presenter of the deep pathos and complex absurdity of life.

The presentation of such a woman as Isabel Archer is a feat of genius whether or no we further classify it as a feat of evocation or of insight. The deep sense of pained yet unprotesting dissatisfaction with which we turn, as it were, her "portrait" to the wall is a tribute to an artistry which has painted her in relation to a finer life than that of one consoled for disillusion. Sir Claude again, in 'What Maisie Knew,' is so absolutely, however scandal point at him, the pleasant gentleman, perfectly dressed as regards both soul and body, that he makes us feel a certain sublimity in mere tact.

To limit the discussion of a master to his masterpieces would in the case of Henry James be at once too partial and too unappreciative. There is no doubt that he fatigues his reader by what we may designate excess of form over contents. Yet to pass over as negligible so deeply humane a work as 'The Wings of the Dove' (1902), with its memorable portrait of an egoist cornered at last by his unforeseen sensibility, would be stupid. Again, if 'The Tragic Muse' (1890) lack just something unnameable of ecstasy or novelty, the addition of which means the difference between talent and genius, it is nevertheless a book rich in the pith of the artist's special type of mind, and it contains a "proposal" scene of haunting charm. Of that kind of romance where art is itself a centre of interest, whether as a thing created or cherished, Henry James is a perfect master.

His chief fault is an artistic egoism which leads him to ignore often the danger, in an age of competitive entertainments, of boring his reader. His literary facility is such that we feel he can start a sentence on any subject almost upon any word, and that facility betrays him sometimes into the unhappy reverse of that "iridescent fusion" of elements which he observes in Mr. Marsh's memoir of Rupert Brooke, the subject of his last essay.

About his critical power we can say only a few words. It is abundantly obvious in his stories. Outside them it is limited by a puritanism which condemns him to adopt at times the function of moralist or sanitary inspector in judging works of art.

In the strangely ignorant, but rarely attractive essay he contributed to 'In After Days' (1900) he bases his fitness for immortality on the pleasure in "feeling one's exquisite curiosity about the universe fed and fed." He affirms that, if the artist

"were not constantly, in his commonest processes, carrying the field of consciousness further and further, making it lose itself in the ineffable, he shouldn't in the least feel himself an artist";

and he speaks of being in communication, through his artistry, with

"sources to which I owe the apprehension of far more and far other combinations than observation and experience, in their ordinary sense, have given me the pattern of."

These joyous words are, as it were, set to music, superbly italicized, by the manifold achievements which preceded the utterance of them.

### THE LAND OF MAZEPPA.

Trinity College, Dublin.

In an article published, under the above title, in your February issue my name is mentioned as that of one who has "indirectly" contributed (in my little book on Poland) to our knowledge of the struggle of the "Ukraine people" for liberty. I must protest in the strongest terms against the possible implication that I am in sympathy, in any way or degree, with the agitation now being conducted by a worldwide "Ukraine" organization against our Russian Allies.

The writer of the article says that there was "never a more propitious time than the present" for raising the Ukraine question. I cannot conceive a time less propitious. He says that it is receiving "considerable attention in Continental political circles." That is true: it is being pressed for all that it is worth by the agents of the Central Powers as a hopeful expedient for weakening and ultimately shattering the Russian Empire! In my 'Poland' I mention how, in 1888, Bismarck, under the mask of Eduard Hartmann, put forth the idea of the separation of the Ukraine from Russia as a hint to his friend the Tsar of what might happen if Russia did not behave herself. I point out how, as the breach between Germany and Russia widened, the Germans fomented the Ukraine movement, which was and is largely financed by them. Your contributor actually seems to mention the "Hartmann-Bismarck project" with approval!

I find it difficult to believe that he has read the brochures by Dr. Wladimir Kuschnir and M. Dmytro Donzow, which he commends as "extremely valuable." I am very reluctantly forced to point out that, save for the fatal addition above quoted (which makes all the difference), what he says about these brochures is almost word for word taken from the bibliography of my 'Poland,' where I give these two pamphlets in a list of "Ukrainophil" publications\*; but he omits the dates and places of publication. Both were published after the outbreak of war, one at Vienna, the other at Berlin; both are directed to proving that it is in the

interests of the Ruthenians—i.e., some 23,000,000 of Russian subjects—to throw in their lot with Austria and Germany!

As for the view that the Russian Government and people take of the Ukraine movement, M. Dmytro Donzow is quite explicit:—

"The rapid spread of the Ukraine idea [he says] aroused profound anxiety, first in the Russian Government, and then in all classes of the Russian people....."

"The logical consequences of an eventually successful Ukraine movement drove all important Russian parties, in all that concerns the Ukraine, into the camp of the Government and the Nationalists. This fact has in turn led to a revival of the separatist tendencies in the Ukraine, which had nothing to hope either from the old or from Liberal Russia, and which expected from the approaching international conflicts the emancipation of the Ukraine from Russia....."

Incidentally M. Donzow, without condescending to advance a shadow of proof, makes the Emperor of Russia responsible for the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand! He concludes his "extremely valuable" pamphlet with the following paragraph:—

"One thing only is certain: the State which is to be set up in the basin of the Dniepr, carved out of the body of the Russian Empire, inhabited by a people in whom anti-Russian traditions have not only not been wiped out, but have actually been strengthened by the latest policy of Russia, will for an incalculable time to come be at the service of any combination of which the point is directed against Russia."

These quotations will serve to show you the effect which is likely to be produced in Russia by the appearance in a leading English literary paper of such an article at such a time. To make this clearer, let us reverse the process and ask ourselves what we should think if, say, the *Novoye Vremya* were suddenly to publish an article advocating the views of the Sinn Féin, and suggesting that the Irish Question should be settled at the end of the war by a European Congress! The reasonableness or un-reasonableness of the Ukraine aspirations is not in question, and I myself believe firmly that the complicated problem of rival nationalities can only be solved by mutual tolerance. But I am equally convinced that we have no right whatever to interfere in the Ukraine Question, which is one of many which the Russian peoples—including the "Little Russians"—alone can solve at the proper time.

W. ALISON PHILLIPS.

\* \* Prof. Alison Phillips has missed the list of publications the article deals with. It was printed in our section of 'Notes and News.'

### FRENCH BOOKS ON ENGLAND.

49 Nevcrn Square, S.W., February 26, 1916.

YOUR Paris correspondent is hardly correct in saying that few good books on England and the English have been published in France of late years. When I went first to a large Paris lycée, at the end of the seventies, the ignorance of England and of English history among my French schoolfellows and their parents was indeed ludicrous. But since the accession of Edward VII. there has been quite a quantity of books written on our country. Without going back as far as Taine's 'Notes sur l'Angleterre' or Bourget's 'Études anglaises,' I might mention that well-boomed book 'A quoi tient la supériorité des Anglo-Saxons?' by Edmond Demolins, which turned the eyes of the French to our out-of-door education and powers of colonization. A more serious study by Émile Boutmy, a pupil of Taine and the founder of the École libre des Sciences politiques, appeared in 1903 under the title of 'Essai d'une psychologie politique du peuple anglais.' It must be acknowledged that he considered the English somewhat unsympathetic, with an incessant craving for

activity. Another thoughtful study is that of Louis Cazamian, 'L'Angleterre moderne et son évolution,' published in 1911. André Chevrillon has two series of sketches to his credit: 'Études anglaises' (1901) and 'Nouvelles études anglaises' (1910); and Robert d'Humières has praised us as rulers of subject races in 'L'île et l'empire de la Grande Bretagne' (1904). Other works I might mention are: Mermeix, 'Angleterre: aspects inconnus'; Mantoux, 'À travers l'Angleterre contemporaine'; Victor Bérard, 'L'Angleterre et l'impérialisme'; Jacques Bardoux, 'Essai d'une psychologie de l'Angleterre contemporaine' (1906) and 'Victoria I., Édouard VII., Georges V.' (1911); Jules Huret, 'Londres comme je l'ai vu'; Raymond Recouly, 'En Angleterre'; René Puaux, 'Silhouettes anglaises'; of which the last three are collections of newspaper articles. Then there are the two feminine contributions, the well-known, but rather shallow, 'L'île inconnue' of Pierre de Coulevain, and 'L'âme des Anglais,' by Femina, who is said to be Madame Bulteau. Of literary studies there are large quantities, and among others, Henry D. Davray has translated many standard English works into French.

At the same time, I know of no works in French so good as Mr. Bodley's 'France' or Hamerton's 'French and English.'

DE V. PAYEN-PAYNE.

### FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

Highgate, February 20, 1916.

MAY I suggest, for the consideration of any of your more scholarly readers who is competent to deal with the subject, that the present is a good opportunity for writing a popular history of 'The Relations of France and England from Roman Times to the Birth of the Entente'? Of course, it would not be confined to relations of warfare and diplomacy, but would give prominence to the social and religious movements, and to the philosophy, science, literature, art, and commerce of either country as influencing the other. It would aim to afford parallel outlines of the relevant internal histories of the two countries, devoting equal attention to each; so that, for the average Englishman, it would afford a welcome introduction to the history of France, and vice versa, were it translated, for the average Frenchman. The writer should be as well acquainted with French as with English chroniclers and historians, and should be careful to cite impartially the respective authorities, where they differ on material points. It would be all the better if he had a hopeful humanistic outlook on the future, as well as an adequate knowledge of the past, of the two great peoples. He might even recommend ways and means for perpetuating their present good understanding, and extending it to as many nations as share their common ideal of progress. It need not be true only of Treitschke and his German confrères that historians themselves help to make history.

CHARLES E. HOOPER.

### SALES.

THE sales held recently by Messrs. Sotheby have included the following: Horæ B.V.M., printed by Hardouyn, 1510-30, 21l. Hooker, Botany of the Antarctic Voyage, 2 vols., 1844-7; Flora Tasmanica, 2 vols., 1860, 54l. Catlin, North American Indian Portfolio, 1844, 22l. 10s. Numismatic Society of London, Proceedings and Journal, 63 vols. and 54 parts, 1836-1914, 16l. 10s.; another set, 76 vols., 33l.; another set, 75 vols., 22l. 10s.; another set, 65 vols., 20l. Cohen, Description Historique des Monnaies frappées sous l'Empire Romain, 6 vols., 1880-86, 21l. Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum, 20 vols., 1876-1914, 25l. 10s.; another copy, 26 vols., 1873-1910, 34l. Revue de la Numismatique Française, 67 vols., 1836-1914, 26l.

\* From 'Poland,' p. 253:—

"Dr. Wladimir Kuschnir in 'Die Ukraine' (Vienna, 1914) sketches the history of the Ukraine people, 'robbed of their rights by Russia,' and sees in the erection of a great Ukraine State the solution of the problem of the balance of power in the Near East. Dmytro Donzow's 'Die Ukrainische Staatsidee und der Krieg gegen Russland' (Berlin, 1915) discusses the 'ideal conditions' for the realization of 'Hartmann-Bismarck's' idea of a separate Ukraine State, and seeks to supply this with a historical background."

From *The Athenæum*:—

"As regards the Ukraine Question.... the pamphlets in German by Dr. Wladimir Kuschnir and Dmytro Donzow are extremely valuable. The former gives a good sketch of the history of the nation, which he frankly states was 'robbed of its rights by Russia,' and advocates, as a solution of the problem of the balance of power in the Near East, the formation of a great Ukraine State. The latter is also in favour of a separate Ukraine State, and sets forth 'the ideal conditions' for the realization of the Hartmann-Bismarck project."

It will be seen that the slight additions (which I have italicized) made by G. F. L. completely alter the "tendency" of the notes in my bibliography, which, in any case, are only to be completely explained in reference to the text of the book.

## SCIENCE

## PROGRESS IN HEREDITY.

HEREDITY, or the tendency of like to produce like, used to be considered a law of nature which was either beyond examination or was incapable of explanation. In similar manner it was thought that species were immutable productions which had been separately created, and that it was impious to believe otherwise. The revolt against these traditional beliefs began in modern times when Lamarck, in 1801, taught that all species, including man, are descended from other species. It gained ground when 'The Vestiges of Creation,' by Robert Chambers, written in a popular form, was published in 1844. It was completed when Darwin issued 'The Origin of Species' in 1859. Darwin's theory underwent the fiery ordeal of fierce controversy after Daubeny had read his paper at the Oxford meeting of the British Association in June, 1860, when Wilberforce was crushed by Huxley.

Darwin, with his usual moderation, maintained from the first that he was only advancing a hypothesis to be proved or disproved by further examination. His partisans claimed more than their master, and living nature was searched everywhere for evidence bearing on evolution. Time has shown that the master was right, that evolution is the theory which best explains the origin of modern types of living things; but that the origin of species by means of natural selection has its limitations, though it explains much, and has thus led to a great advance in knowledge.

Whilst the controversy was still at its height Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-1884), a monk who became Abbot of Brunn in Silesia, was working quietly in his convent garden, crossing many varieties of the edible pea—*Pisum sativum*—and noting the results. In due course he arrived at the conclusion that the units contributed by two parents separate in the germ cells of the offspring, without having had any influence on each other. The principle was of immense importance. It was clearly a part of the larger question of natural selection, and, equally clearly, it could be put to the test of experiment. Unfortunately, the Abbé published his paper in the *Proceedings* of the Natural History Society of Brunn, where it remained buried until many years after his death. It was practically rediscovered in 1900 by the botanists De Vries, Correns, and Tschermak, working independently of each other.

In the meantime the theory of heredity had been formulated by

Francis Galton, who, as early as 1869, was starting the science of eugenics by considering whether inefficient human stock might not be supplanted by better strains; and by A. Weismann in 1885. Weismann maintains that all animals are made up of two kinds of protoplasm: somatic plasm and germ plasm. The somatic plasm wears out, and ultimately dies of old age; the germ plasm is handed down, and continues to live in generation after generation of descendants. "The individual," as Prof. Calkins puts it,

"is a nurse or carrier of the potentially immortal germ plasm, and his inheritance comes not from the somatic protoplasm of either parent, but from the germ plasm of both, and—here is the secret of the conformity to type—the race is preserved in the germ plasm."

The doctrine of heredity is being examined to-day along the lines of Mendelism and Weismannism, sometimes separately, often conjoined. Mr. Lewis Bonhote, the author of 'Vigour and Heredity,' devoted many years, at the suggestion of the late Prof. Newton, to a series of experiments in the crossing of various wild species of animals with a view to determine several problems in descent. He has used dogs, cats, goats, rats, meriones, pigeons, and ducks, and the practical points he has learnt concerning the maintenance of wild animals in captivity are of great value to those who are working on similar lines. He assumes vigour as a working hypothesis, and defines it as activity of nutrition and function, i.e., activity of metabolism. Vigour, says Mr. Bonhote, may be compared

"to steam in a boiler that must express itself in some form of energy, and the higher the pressure the greater the energy. Nature has several safety valves; the chief and the one first used is outward expression in colour or in restless energy (song, migration, exercise, intellect, play, &c.); these, however, are minor outlets. If, in spite of these, the vigour still rises, sexual intercourse takes place, and the vigour of the resulting young is, if we may so express it, analogous to the steam pressure in the second cylinder. Although the pressure in this cylinder, which is represented by the initial vigour of the young, is bound to be lower than that of the first cylinder, representing the vigour of the parents at the time of mating, yet it need not be lower than the pressure at the time of the assumption of the breeding plumage or of the other activities which precede the actual pairing."

The hypothesis is good, and well supported by numerous observations, but the author is somewhat too absolute when, in speaking of metabolism, he says:—

"Since it is a purely chemical change, it follows, like all chemical changes, that its intensity (i.e., rate) will depend upon the temperature and on the kind of material on which the change is being conducted. In animal life this depends largely on the environment, which embraces climate, temperature, and food."

Mr. Bonhote points out very properly that much information might be obtained from the various zoological gardens throughout the world, if proper records were kept as to the sexes of the animals

bred, the periods of their gestation or incubation, peculiarities in the mating or nesting habits, the conditions and exact food of any particular animals, and the effect of these conditions on their temper, actions, or breeding. The book contains much valuable work carefully recorded and well digested. The coloured illustrations are especially good. The Index is generally accurate and well constructed.

'The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity' is the work of three members of the Zoological Department of Columbia University under the leadership of Prof. T. H. Morgan, whose work is already well known in the scientific world. It is a further contribution to Weismann's theory, and is the direct outcome of modern improvements in the microscope and the preparation of tissues, both fresh and preserved, for minute examination. The work, which is a careful and efficient study of a difficult problem, endeavours to prove that the chromosome may be used to explain the mechanism of Mendelian heredity. Chromosomes are bodies present in equal numbers in the male and female reproductive elements of every species of animal and plant. The fertilized egg contains double the number of chromosomes present in the unimpregnated egg. When such an egg divides, every chromosome also divides, so that each daughter cell receives one daughter chromosome formed from each original chromosome. The same process is repeated with every cell division, so that all the cells of every animal or plant come to contain a double set of chromosomes, one derived from the male, the other from the female. In the germ cells, however, the chromosomes, which have remained separate in the other cells, cease to divide as the cells divide, but separate, and each member goes into one of the daughter cells. As a result, each mature germ cell receives one or the other member of every pair of chromosomes, and the number is reduced to half, so that each unit derived from the father separates from the corresponding unit derived from the mother.

In 1910 the authors began to test the chromosome hypothesis by using the fruit fly, *Drosophila ampelophila*, which reproduces so rapidly that in a relatively short time they were able to study the inheritance of more than a hundred characters:

"It became evident, very soon [they say], that these characters are inherited in groups. There is one great group of characters that are sex linked. There are two other groups of characters slightly greater in number. Finally a character appeared that did not belong to any of the other groups, and a year later still another character appeared that was linked to the last one, but was independent of all other groups."

Some interesting results were obtained which show the influence of environment. In flies reared on moist food certain abnormal forms were common, the abnormal forms becoming less and less frequent as the culture became more dry and food more scarce. Similarly flies kept in an ice chest at a temperature of about 10° C. produced a high percentage

*Vigour and Heredity.* By J. Lewis Bonhote. (West, Newman & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

*The Mechanism of Mendelian Heredity.* By T. H. Morgan, A. H. Sturtevant, H. J. Muller, and C. B. Bridges. (Constable & Co., 12s. net.)

of descendants with supernumerary legs. Sometimes several legs or parts of a leg were doubled, or the doubling occurred twice in the same leg. In the cold the duplicate leg gave a regular Mendelian result; but at a normal temperature the duplication was a rare event, and its mode of inheritance obscured. The conclusion drawn from this observation is that in a hot climate there would be no evidence that such a factor was being regularly transmitted; but if the type moved into a cold region it would show duplication in many of the legs.

An examination of the sex-regulating mechanism leads the authors to the conclusion that a sex-linked lethal factor is present in the sex-chromosome of *Drosophila*. Any male that contains this lethal chromosome will perish. The females, on the other hand, will live because they contain in addition another chromosome having the dominant normal allelomorph—a word to be added to the 'New English Dictionary'—of the lethal factor. The question of multiple allelomorphs is considered at length, and afterwards that of multiple factors and the factorial hypothesis generally. The book concludes with an Appendix dealing with methods of breeding *Drosophila*, and a Bibliography of nineteen pages.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—Feb. 18.—*Annual Meeting.*—Dr. A. Smith Woodward, President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and the Library Committee were read. It was stated that the decrease in the number of Fellows during 1915 was 59 (as compared with a decrease of 11 in 1914). The total number of Fellows on Dec. 31, 1915, was 1,250. The decrease of the former Assistant Librarian, Mr. William Rupert Jones, was announced, and the awards of the various medals and proceeds of donation funds in the gift of the Council were enumerated. The Wollaston Medal was awarded to Dr. A. Petrovitch Karpinsky; the Murchison Medal to Dr. Robert Kidston; the Lyell Medal to Dr. C. W. Andrews; the balance of the proceeds of the Wollaston Donation Fund to Mr. W. Bourke Wright; that of the Murchison Fund to Mr. G. W. Tyrrell; while that of the Lyell Geological Fund was divided between Mr. M. A. C. Hinton and Mr. A. Santer Kennard.

The President read his anniversary address, giving obituary notices of Count Solms-Laubach (elected a Foreign Member in 1906), René Zeiller (elected a Foreign Member in 1909), Edmond Rigaux (elected a Foreign Correspondent in 1893), and Michel F. Moulon (elected a Foreign Correspondent in 1899), and of more than twenty Fellows. He then discussed the use of fossil remains of the higher vertebrates in stratigraphical geology.

The study of fossil fishes, to which he had referred in his address of 1915, raised the question as to whether animals of apparently the same family, genus, or species might not originate more than once from separate series of ancestors. The higher vertebrates, which inhabited the land, might most profitably be examined to throw light on the subject; for the land has always been subdivided into well-defined areas, isolated by seas, mountains, and deserts, so that animals in these several areas must often have developed independently for long periods. Students of shells are unanimous in recognizing what they term homoeomorphy, and trace immature, mature, and senile stages in the course of every race that can be followed through successive geological formations. Vertebrate skeletons, which have much more numerous and tangible characters, and approach senility in more varied ways, should afford a clearer view of general principles.

Even among vertebrates the evidence that most concerns the geologist is not always easily interpreted. For instance, the Sparassodonta and horned tortoises of the Argentine Tertiary are so closely similar to the existing Thylacines and the fossil *Miclania* of Australia, that they are still

sometimes quoted as proving the former existence of an Antarctic Continent uniting the South American and Australian regions. On the other hand, they may be merely survivors of cosmopolitan races at the two extremes of their former range, with certain inevitable (but not altogether similar) marks of senility. In making comparisons, indeed, it is no longer enough to distinguish the fundamental and merely adaptive characters of animals; it is also essential to note separately those characters which depend on the early, mature, or senile position of the particular animals in the evolving series to which they belong.

Hitherto there seems to be only one case in which we have enough materials for forming a judgment as to whether a fundamental advance may occur more than once. Mammal-like reptiles are abundant in the Permian of North America and in the Permian and Trias of South Africa and other parts of the Old World. Recent studies have shown that all specializations in the North American forms are in the direction of higher reptiles, while all those in the South African forms are in the direction of mammals. Hence, although there is evidence of two possible sources of mammals, only one appears to have produced them.

Among advances of lower degree, the origin of the monkeys or lower Anthropoidea may be considered. It is agreed that they arose from the Lemuroidea, which were almost universally distributed over the great continents at the beginning of the Tertiary Era. They seem to have evolved separately in America and in the Old World, but the two series are very sharply distinguished, although they form one zoological "suborder." When isolated on the island of Madagascar, some of the same animals acquired a few peculiarities of the American, others of the Old World Anthropoidea, but never really advanced beyond the Lemuroid stage, merely becoming senile just before their extinction. Hence the Lemuroidea evolved in three different ways, and the resulting groups are very easily distinguished.

The study of the Tertiary Ungulata is especially important, because most of the groups arose either in North America or in the Old World, which were united and separated several times. It seems clear that, although each group probably originated but once in one particular area, its members soon diverged into several independently evolving series, each imbued with some definite impulse or momentum towards specialization in the same way in the course of geological time, only at different rates. There were thus, for example, several distinct lines of horses and rhinoceroses, but all from the same source.

It is now well known that the characteristic South American Tertiary Ungulates arose in an isolated area, and many of their specializations are curiously similar to some of those observed among European Eocene and Oligocene Ungulata which soon proved abortive or "inadaptive." They are, however, by no means identical.

While so many changes have occurred during the evolution of the vertebrates, the persistence of characters and the strength of heredity in numerous cases are still as perplexing as they were when Huxley first directed special attention to "persistent types." The President enumerated some illustrations.

The ballot for the Council and officers was taken, Dr. Alfred Harker being elected President.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—Feb. 3.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Sandars exhibited some Ibero-Roman silver jewellery recently discovered near Villacarrillo, in Spain. The find was contained in an earthenware olla of spherical form, the mouth of which was closed by a saucer-shaped cake of silver, but round the neck were three silver torcs. The vessel was full of silver coins and jewellery. The jewellery consisted of another silver torc, made of three strands of silver tubes twisted spirally. Two of the torcs round the neck were also made in this manner, but the third was worked from a rod of silver. Besides the torcs, the olla contained two bracelets, an armet, two bands, two plaques, a buckle in the form of a bird with outstretched wings, two pendants terminating in an acorn-shaped ornament, and a fine medallion representing the head of Medusa. The coins enable the find to be dated with considerable accuracy. They range from 268 to 89 B.C., and the olla and its contents were therefore probably hidden about 80 B.C.

Mr. W. L. Hildburgh exhibited a bronze head of a king, recently acquired in Spain. The head is life size, and probably formed part of a group. The modelling has been carried out with great skill, and the subsequent finishing has been carefully done. It probably dates from the latter part of the fifteenth century. Mr. Hildburgh also exhibited a particularly fine alabaster table

of the Holy Trinity, peculiar from the fact of its having a representation of the donor, in cope and mitre, holding his heart, kneeling at the foot of the group, and another table representing the entombment.

Feb. 10.—Bishop Browne, V.-P., in the chair.—The Rev. H. F. Westlake read some notes on a recent examination of the shrine of St. Edward at Westminster. The shrine, which was destroyed under Henry VIII., was restored by Abbot Feckenham on the return of the Benedictines under Queen Mary. He repaired the frieze, built the cornice and superstructure, repaired the stone base, filled up some of the mosaic matrices with plaster, and painted the inscription and imitation mosaic. There is abundant evidence that the restoration was hasty, as, for example, the south-east corner of the cornice seems to have been made up of pieces of window tracery. This cornice appears to have been an actual addition by Feckenham. The frieze below is in greater part original, although there is a certain amount of new work. The two twisted pillars—one of which is now buried to the extent of some four feet—must have been those which originally stood detached and carried the figures of the Confessor and St. John. It would be a great gain if these pillars were unearthed and set up again in their proper positions, thin shafts of Purbeck taking their present place below the retabulum.

Mr. Clifford Smith exhibited a large collection of painted Jacobean trenchers.

Feb. 17.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Brakspear read a paper on 'The Dorset Range of Worcester Priory.' The Dorset, which is now in ruins, occupies the unusual position of being on the west side of the cloister, and running east and west. In 1302 it fell, and was rebuilt between 1375 and 1377. To the west of the Dorset was the Rere-Dorset, consisting of a three-storied building of two dates. The upper floor contained the Rere-Dorset, and most interesting drainage arrangements have recently been brought to light. The lower floors were occupied by parts of the infirmary.

Feb. 24.—Sir Hercules Read, V.-P., in the chair.—Sir William Hope exhibited, by permission of the Rev. W. F. D. de Langdale, a gilt bronze boss formerly affixed to the chancel door in Steeple Bumpstead Church, Essex, and found during the construction of a vault at the east end of the church. Mr. Reginald Smith read notes on this example of the best period of ancient Irish art, suggesting that it belonged to a cross on a shrine like that of St. Manchan, and dated from about 750. It is 5 in. in diameter and 2 in. high, with a hole 1 in. in diameter at the top, probably for a cabochon setting of glass or amber. The surface is divided into two zones with whorls and animals arranged in panels; and a narrow ledge with whorls forms the base. The panels are divided by four quadrupeds in high relief, and there are several empty sockets for glass or amber, of various shapes. Lantern-slides showed similar details in the Lindisfarne Gospels, the Ardagh chalice, and the Tara, Hunterston, and Londerborough brooches; and there can be no doubt as to the Irish origin of the boss. To explain how it came to Steeple Bumpstead, it was surmised that Viking pirates brought it as loot from an Irish monastery, and settled in Essex, which became Danish after 878. Saffron Walden, 11 miles distant, is peculiar in having a Viking grave among a large number of earlier Saxon ones. An Irish reliquary of the eighth century and many pieces of contemporary ornament have been found in Norway, and recognized as Viking plunder.

Sir William Hope read some notes on the seals of the Abbey of Waltham Holy Cross. The seal, which dates from about 1180, was originally a pointed oval bearing a representation of two angels holding the Holy Cross of Waltham, with the inscription HOC EST SIGILL' ECCLESIE SANCTE CRUCIS DE WALTHAM. This originally had a small counter-seal. Subsequently a larger counter-seal was made. This consists of three late Roman gems—a large one with two heads, apparently of Castor and Pollux, and two smaller ones—embedded in a matrix with the inscription HOC CARTE FEDUS CUM TOVI FIRMAT HAROLD', showing that the two heads were considered to represent Harold and Tovi. About 1340 this pointed oval seal was made circular by having a rim added to it: that on the obverse consists of traced panels, while that on the counter-seal is a fine composition consisting of four leopards of England holding two shields, each pair of leopards holding one shield. The shields are England and Waltham Abbey. Late impressions of this seal show the gem as cracked, and it is now possible to date this accident very closely, as on a deed at Jesus College, Cambridge, dated 1524, the gem is perfect, while on one at the Public Record Office

dating a few years later the gem is seen in its mutilated condition.

The President and Council of the Architectural Association exhibited, through Mr. F. C. Eden, some panels of stained glass of all dates from the thirteenth century onwards, containing amongst other pieces fine coats of arms of Bishops Grandison and Lacy of Exeter.

Major Freer exhibited a grant appointing Sir Ralph de Shirley Master Forester of the Chase and Manor of Leicester. The date is probably 1422.

March 2.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows: Sir John Burnet, Sir Charles Holroyd, and Messrs. G. G. Buckley, A. G. K. Hayter, and A. H. Whitin.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 17.—Sir Arthur Evans, President, in the chair.—Messrs. William Gillies, Christopher Ogle, and Alfred Meigh were elected Fellows.

Mr. P. H. Webb exhibited a fine series of Roman bronze coins, chosen to exhibit types of patina. Mr. H. W. Tafts showed a  $\frac{1}{4}$  farthing of Queen Victoria of 1844 with reverse legend BRITANNIA REG. &c., for REG (apparently unpublished). Mr. F. A. Walters showed an early shilling of Queen Elizabeth, m.m. crosslet, of unusual style and size, possibly a pattern piece. Mr. G. F. Hill exhibited specimens of the iron 10- and 5-pennig pieces recently issued in Germany to replace the corresponding nickel pieces.

Mr. J. Magvordato read the second portion of his paper on the coins of Chios, in which he dealt with the following periods:—

V. (478-431 [?] B.C.). When the Persian wars had come to an end and the local tyranny had been finally abolished, Chios entered upon a period of prosperity under an oligarchy. Being unable to compete with Athens, she then partially sacrificed her independence by becoming the ally of that city, and eventually came completely under her subjection. During the period of real autonomy the Chian coinage consisted of silver didrachms and tetradrachms or thirds, the lineal descendants in type standard of the sixth-century didrachm. The unique electrum stater at Berlin also belongs to this period, and was probably not struck later than 440 B.C. At the usual ratio of 10:1 as between electrum and silver, it would have been equal in value to twenty of the didrachms.

VI. (431 [?]–412 B.C.). When Athenian influence had become paramount the Ionian tradition of the Chian mint would appear to have been lost. Except as regards its type the coinage was changed in every respect. Tetradrachms, drachms, and hemidrachms were struck in place of the didrachms and tetradrachms, the flans are thinner and more spread, the weight slightly reduced, and the old-fashioned punch-striking is supplanted by anvil-striking. This is the most satisfactory way from all points of view to account for the appearance of these new coins in the series. Hitherto all authorities, except Miss Baldwin, whose paper on Chios was published some six months ago, have placed the earliest tetradrachms among the didrachms of the last period. The above-mentioned coins are anepigraphic, though the later issues show symbols in the field. In addition to them some drachms and hemidrachms bearing letters or monograms, together with others evidently their contemporaries, but without inscriptions, are here attributed to the present period in conformity with the normal development of other Greek mints. But they may be of later date. Miss Baldwin attributes them to the fourth century, and their style supports this. It is possible that the first bronze coins may also have been struck at this time. We owe this type to a find made in the village of Pityos in Chios, and published by A. Lobbecke in 1887.

VII. (412-334 B.C.). On the revolt of Chios from Athens, or a little before that event, the coinage became more plentiful than before on the same general lines, except that all issues now bear magistrates' names. There are also no hemidrachms among the silver, and there are two sizes of bronze coins. The tetradrachms, divisible into three classes, according to their style, are referred to in two well-known passages, by Thucydides and Xenophon. Of the new bronze the smaller coins seem to have been struck first, on account of their resemblance to their predecessors of the last period. They must then have been issued concurrently with those of larger module which are contemporary with the latest class of tetradrachms, and probably date from about 350 B.C. On the evidence afforded by the Pityos hoard, all these issues, except the tetradrachms, seem to have continued until the Macedonian occupation of Chios in 334 B.C. Among the names recorded on the coins are Hermophantos on a tetradrachm, and Hikesios on a large bronze, Phesinos on a drachm,

and Athena(goras) and Apollo(nides) on small bronze. It is possible that these names may represent, in the order given, two of the Chian generals who were honoured by statues at Delphi for their services at Ægospotami, and the three oligarchs who were persuaded by Memnon to side with the Persians on the approach of Alexander.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Feb. 16.—Major H. G. Lyons, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. E. P. Brooks read a paper entitled 'The Rainfall of Nigeria and the Gold Coast,' which dealt with the rainfall on the Guinea Coast and its hinterland for the ten years 1904-13. The driest month is January, with scarcely any rain; the wettest is June, and the monthly maps show how the rainy belt travels inland as the wet season comes on. In August it reaches its northernmost position, and the coast is drier during that month than in July and September. The coast is very rainy, the annual fall averaging 160 in., and reaching 200 in. in wet years at some stations in the Niger delta. The interior merges into the desert, with a rainfall of less than 10 in. annually. The variation of the rainfall from year to year is governed by the development and movements of the equatorial belt of low pressure and the sub-tropical 'high,' while it is the alternation of dry and wet seasons which governs the temperature and humidity, rather than the position of the sun, and the dominant factor in Nigerian climatology is not temperature, but rain.

A paper on 'South African Coast Temperatures,' by Dr. J. R. Sutton, was also read. This dealt with the normal monthly mean temperatures at selected stations on the coast of South Africa, a few miles inland, and on the tableland; and the author endeavoured to connect the retarding of the maximum and minimum temperatures at certain stations with the moderating effect of the temperature of the sea and of the direction and force of the wind.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 10.—Prof. Sir Joseph Larmor, President, in the chair.—Mr. A. W. Veater was elected a Member.—Mr. J. H. Grace read a paper on 'Theorems on Straight Lines intersecting at Right Angles.'

The following papers were communicated by title from the chair: 'The Classification of Rational Approximations,' by Mr. J. H. Grace; 'On Infinite Derivatives,' by Mrs. G. C. Young; 'The Bilinear Curvature and Other Functions of Independent Directions on a Surface,' by Mr. E. H. Neville; and 'The Attraction of Equiangular Spirals,' by Mr. S. Brodetsky.

The following informal communications were made: 'Additions and Corrections to a Former Paper on "Limiting Forms of Long-Period Tides,"' by Mr. J. Proudman; 'Certain Composite Mersenne's Numbers,' by Mr. R. E. Powers; 'Note on a Formula connected with the Theory of Spherical Harmonics,' by Prof. H. F. Baker; 'Note on Prof. Baker's Formula,' by Dr. T. J. I.A. Bromwich; and 'Notes on the Arithmetic of Prime Numbers,' by Mr. J. Hammond.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Feb. 23.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—The President announced that the French Government had presented the Cross of a Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur to Mr. J. Sanford Saltus, Vice-President of the Society, and a vote of congratulation was passed to him. A set of medals commemorating the statue of Joan of Arc recently erected at New York, with a stone relic from her dungeon, which had been presented by Mr. Saltus and Mr. G. F. King, were exhibited.

The evening had been set apart for the annual Exhibition of War Medals, and a large and valuable display of naval and military orders, decorations, and medals resulted. Amongst these were: the Gold Cross and Silver Star of the Bath, the Gold Peninsular Cross for Corunna, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Badajoz, with five bars for Talavera, Salamanca, St. Sebastian, Vittoria, and Nive, awarded to Lieut.-Col. Sir William Howe de Lancey of the 45th Foot, who fell at Waterloo, by Mr. Charles Winter, who also showed other groups of medals of almost equal interest. An example in copper of the medal which the Marquis of Granby presented to four cadets of the Royal Military Academy in 1765 as prizes of honour, two in gold and two in silver, by the President. A set of four medals, including that for the Indian Mutiny with two clasps, of Major-General Delafosse, who was one of the four survivors from the massacre of Cawnpore; also a Peninsular medal with eleven clasps with the Waterloo medal of Sergeant James Ingham of the 23rd Royal Welch Fusiliers, by Mr. E. E. Needes. Medals, the original rolls on parchment

for 1806 and 1820, a helmet and a badge of the South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry, by Mr. Frank E. Burton, who read a paper on the regiment. A set of ten medals, including the Peninsular with eight bars, all awarded to men of the 43rd Foot, also a large series of military and historical medals, both British and Napoleonic, by Major W. J. Freer; and the brass plate of a kit-box inscribed 'Rt. Honble W. Pitt, Col. (Cinque Port Volunteers),' which recorded a forgotten military episode in the life of the Great Commoner, by Mr. Thomas Bearman.

## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

### MARCH.

- THURS. 16. Royal Institution, 5.—'Organic Products used as Propulsive and Explosive Agents,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong.  
— Royal, 4.30.—'Preliminary Report on the Purbeck Charaxes,' Messrs. O. Reld and J. Groves; 'Notes on the Genus *Toroplasma*, with a Description of Three New Species,' Prof. H. G. Plimmer; 'The Convolutional Pattern of the Brain of Identical Twins,' Mr. F. Sano.  
— Geographical, 8.—'Glacial Phenomena on the Yunnan-Tibet Frontier,' Mr. H. K. Ward.  
— Linnean, 8.—'Resemblance between African Butterflies of the Genus *Charaxes*: a New Form of Mimicry,' the President; 'Notes on Plants collected in Sikkim, including the Kalimpong District,' Mr. C. C. Lacaita; 'Early Botanical Exploration of North America,' the General Secretary.  
— Royal Numismatic, 8.—'More Chronology of the Short-Cross Period,' Mr. L. A. Lawrence.  
— Chemical, 8.—'Molecular Association,' Mr. W. R. Innes; 'The Influence of Iron Pyrites on the Oxidation of Coal,' Mr. T. J. Drakeley; 'The Essential Oil of Cinnamonum Oliveri (Bull) or Brisbane Sassafras,' Mr. G. W. Harries.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'The Use of Direct Current for Terminal and Trunk Line Electrification,' Mr. R. W. Storer.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
FRI. 17. London School of Economics, 5.—'The Land and the Empire,' Lecture II, Mr. Christopher Turner.  
— Royal Institution, 5.30.—'The Search for New Coal-Fields in England,' Dr. A. Strahan.  
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 6.—'The Composition of the Exhaust from Liquid-Fuel Engines,' Dr. R. W. Fenning.  
SAT. 18. Royal Institution, 8.—'Radiation from Atoms and Electrons,' Lecture II, Sir J. J. Thomson.  
MON. 20. Geographical, 8.30.—'The Military Geography of the Troad,' Dr. Walter Leaf.  
TUES. 21. Royal Institution, 8.—'Sea Power as a Factor in the History of Modern Races,' Lecture II, Prof. A. Keith.  
— Egypt Exploration Fund, 4.30.—'Animals Worshipped in Ancient Egypt,' Miss Emily Fawcett.  
— Statistical, 5.15.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 5.30.—'The Rangoon River-training Works,' Sir G. C. Buchanan.  
— Zoological, 8.30.  
WED. 22. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The England of Shakespeare,' Rev. F. H. Ditchfield.  
— Society of Literature, 8.—'Bishop Warburton's Critical Notes on Keat's "Furze,"' the Dean of Durham.  
— Geological, 8.30.  
— British Numismatic, 8.—'Symbols and Marks on the Later Anglo-Saxon Coin,' Mr. H. A. Parsons.  
THURS. 23. Royal Institution, 8.—'Organic Products used in Medicine,' Prof. H. E. Armstrong.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
FRI. 24. London School of Economics, 5.—'The Land and the Empire,' Lecture III, Mr. Christopher Turner.  
— Royal Institution, 5.30.—'The Mechanism of Chemical Change in Living Organisms,' Prof. W. M. Bayliss.  
SAT. 25. Royal Institution, 8.—'Radiation from Atoms and Electrons,' Lecture III, Sir J. J. Thomson.  
MON. 27. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Surveying,' Lecture I, Mr. E. A. Reeves. (Fothergill Lecture.)  
TUES. 28. Royal Institution, 8.—'Modern Horticulture,' Lecture I, Prof. F. Keeble.  
WED. 29. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Pan-German Aspirations in the Near East,' Dr. R. W. Seton-Watson.  
THURS. 30. Royal Institution, 8.—'English Music in the Tudor Period,' Lecture I, Dr. W. H. Hadow.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
FRI. 31. Royal Institution, 5.30.—'Spectroscopy,' Prof. A. Fowler.

### APRIL.

- SAT. 1. Royal Institution, 8.—'Radiation from Atoms and Electrons,' Lecture IV, Sir J. J. Thomson.  
MON. 2. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Surveying,' Lecture II, Mr. E. A. Reeves. (Fothergill Lecture.)  
— Royal Institution, 8.—'General Meeting.'  
— Geographical, 8.30.—'A Year's Travel in New Caledonia,' Mr. C. H. Compton.  
TUES. 4. Royal Institution, 8.—'Modern Horticulture,' Lecture II, Prof. F. Keeble.  
— Zoological, 8.30.  
WED. 5. Archaeological Institute, 4.30.  
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Painting by Dipping, Spraying, and Other Mechanical Means,' Mr. A. S. Jennings.  
— Geological, 8.30.  
THURS. 6. Royal Institution, 8.—'English Music in the Tudor Period,' Lecture II, Dr. W. H. Hadow.  
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Work of the Imperial Institute for India,' Prof. W. R. Dunstan. (Indian Section.)  
— Linnean, 8.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
FRI. 7. Royal Institution, 5.30.—'Chivalry and War,' Mr. Wilfrid Ward.  
— Philological, 8.—'Dictionary Evening,' Mr. C. T. Onions.  
SAT. 8. Royal Institution, 8.—'Radiation from Atoms and Electrons,' Lecture V, Sir J. J. Thomson.  
MON. 10. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Surveying,' Lecture III, Mr. E. A. Reeves. (Fothergill Lecture.)  
— Surveyors' Institution, 5.  
TUES. 11. Royal Institution, 8.—'Modern Horticulture,' Lecture III, Prof. F. Keeble.  
— Society of Arts, 4.30.—'The Timber Resources of Newfoundland,' Mr. Daniel Morris.  
THURS. 13. Royal Institution, 8.—'English Music in the Tudor Period,' Lecture III, Dr. W. H. Hadow.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.  
FRI. 14. Astronomical, 8.  
— Royal Institution, 5.30.—'The Genesis and Absorption of X Rays,' Sir J. J. Thomson.  
— Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 8.  
SAT. 15. Royal Institution, 8.—'Radiation from Atoms and Electrons,' Lecture VI, Sir J. J. Thomson.

## FINE ARTS

*Vigée-Lebrun: her Life, Work, and Friendships.* By W. H. Helm. With Illustrations. (Hutchinson & Co., 11. 1s. net.)

PROBABLY one of the most popular paintings in the world is Elizabeth Vigée-Lebrun's portrait of herself in Greek dress being embraced by her spoiled daughter Julie. It is one of those subjects which pursue us everywhere. Bonbon boxes, calendars, and magazine covers seem to vie with one another in rendering this charming Frenchwoman and her child in more or less glaring colours. Her portrait in the Uffizi, in which she is seated at her easel, with a sketch of Marie Antoinette on the canvas, is only less well known, and it must be allowed, less hackneyed. Yet such is the volume of this prolific artist's work, and such its wide distribution, that it may be contended, and with reason, that the larger proportion of her canvases are comparatively unknown. This is so at any rate in this country, nor, indeed, are the Continental galleries at all richly endowed with them. Her beloved Paris can boast of eight specimens of her work in the Louvre; but in the provincial collections, with which France is well furnished, we can recall but very few of what have been termed "*ses toiles aimables*." At Rouen hangs a striking portrait of Madame Grassini, famous for her beauty of person and her voice; whilst Toulouse boasts of a superb picture of the Baronne de Crussol, exhibited at the Salon of 1785, where it was placed next to the same artist's portraits of the Dauphin and 'Madame, fille du Roi.' This juxtaposition affords a clue to the comparative scarcity of Madame Le Brun's work in public galleries to which we have referred, for she was "*le peintre attitré*" of sovereign courts, petted and sought after everywhere for her personal merits; and her portraits were, from her girlhood almost, emphatically *la mode*. If proof of this were needed, one has only to glance at the list of the six hundred and sixty canvases which she gives in her 'Memoirs.' Her sitters belong almost without exception to the fashionable world of the country in which she sojourned from time to time, and she was a great traveller. These pictures have remained for the most part in private collections to this day. It is this element of her life-work, apart from questions of her merit as an artist, or discussions as to the relative artistic value of what she painted, that gives a special interest to the rich legacy of portraiture which she left behind her, being, as she was, contemporary with so many famous people. She lived a long life in which much history was made. Her recollections reach back to the days of Louis Seize, "the well-beloved," and onwards to those of our Queen Victoria. She was the friend as well as the painter of Marie Antoinette. She saw something of, and fled from the horrors of, the French

Revolution; knew Bonaparte, and disliked him (for she was ever the enthusiastic champion of the "old Régime"), to say nothing of the Comtesse du Barry, the Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Hamilton, and many lesser luminaries of her time.

Of this trio of famous women the artist saw least of the Duchess of Devonshire, of whose beauty she speaks in a somewhat depreciatory way in her 'Souvenirs.' She admits that the fair Georgiana was the most admired woman in London at the period of her—the painter's—visit, but at that time (it was in 1802, if we mistake not) the Duchess was 45 years old: "her features were very regular, but I was not struck with her beauty," Madame Le Brun says; "she has too high a colour, and had lost the sight of one eye. As at this time it was the fashion to wear the hair low on the forehead, she concealed this eye under a mass of curls." The "great lady" was "of medium height and not too stout for her age"; "her easy manners," Madame Le Brun adds, "were extremely gracious." She was, it is evident, *très complaisante* to the French visitor to our shores, and invited her to her "routs." On one of these occasions Madame Le Brun reproached the Prince of Wales for not having kept an appointment for a sitting, and the Duchess cordially endorsed the painter's censure. Probably many readers will share our regret that more of the impressions made by England and English manners and customs are not recorded in the 'Memoirs.' Her stay, which was intended to be for six months, extended to three years, and she had a cordial reception and saw a good deal of our "high life" in this time. All that she says is marked by moderation, good sense, and feeling. Moreover, it is decidedly interesting; witness her frankly expressed boredom with the "routs" and "assemblies," then the fashion. At Knowle, again, where she spent some days, she was struck by the dullness of the life, and records how the Duchess of Dorset, her hostess, apologized for the silence at dinner, "for," said her Grace, "we never speak at table." On the other hand, London street life impressed her greatly: she found the thoroughfares wide, clean, and commodious; but she was horrified at scenes she witnessed in them which, as she expresses it,

"civilization would proscribe.... It was by no means rare [she tells us] to see boxers fighting in the streets covered with blood. Far from this disgusting spectacle appearing to shock the lookers-on, I noticed that they stimulated the combatants by giving them glasses of gin. It was a frightful sight."

Since Madame Le Brun was fully employed during her stay in this country, it is somewhat remarkable that more of her pictures of English people are not mentioned by her.

In London Madame Le Brun renewed her acquaintance with Lady Hamilton, of whom she had seen a good deal in Italy, and who had just lost her husband. Sir William Hamilton, by the way, was no great favourite with our artist—she evidently resented his *penchant* for reselling,

at a profit, pictures he obtained from her; nor was she enamoured of the widow, of whom she speaks in terms of disparagement not usual with her. We are all familiar with the strange life-story of Emma Lyon—domestic servant; model and idol of Romney; mistress, and then wife, of the English Ambassador at Naples; friend of Queen Maria Caroline; and the enslaver of Nelson. It is clear from the 'Souvenirs' that the painter was attracted by the facility with which Lady Hamilton could change her features, and express either joy or sorrow. She says of her in the 'Souvenirs':—

"L'œil animé, les cheveux épars, elle vous montrait une bacchante délicieuse; puis tout à coup son visage exprimait la douleur, et l'on voyait une Madeleine repentante admirable."

So much for the artistic element in this notorious woman. Personally, it is evident, as we have said, Madame Le Brun had no liking for her. She describes her as being "not at all witty, though very sarcastic and ill-natured, and these two faults were the moving spring of her conversation; she was very crafty," and—shocking fault in the painter's eye—"she had no style, and dressed badly as a rule." When the fair widow came to see Madame Le Brun in London she wore an immense black veil, and had cut off all her beautiful hair; she had also become "horribly fat"; nevertheless, she enchanted by her attitudes the Duc de Bourbon, the Duc de Berri, and some other Frenchmen whom the artist had invited to supper, though the first-named nobleman was astounded at the quantity of porter Lady Hamilton drank on the occasion.

Madame du Barry was apparently more to the taste of the critical Frenchwoman who had seen so much of the *beau monde* of Europe in her time. Not that the manners of this unfortunate mistress of Louis Quinze were perfect: "Her glances were those of a coquette, her long eyes were never opened wide, and her pronunciation was childish"; but she was, the artist assures us, a good woman, both in word and deed, and she was benevolent, helping all her poorer neighbours at Louveciennes, that beautiful retreat by the banks of the Seine, which Louis had bought for her, and whence she was destined to be dragged to the scaffold in a pitiable agony of terror in 1793.

Mr. Helm does not give any portrait of this unhappy woman, though Madame Le Brun painted three: one in a peignoir, with a straw hat; another in white satin, holding a crown in one hand, with one arm resting on a pedestal, painted for the Duc de Brissac; and a third which, left unfinished at the outbreak of the Terror, was acquired by the Comte de Narbonne, and, according to Mr. Helm's catalogue, was in 1912 owned by Baron Fould-Springer.

The reference to Louveciennes recalls to our mind the typical behaviour of the Prussians in France in 1814. It is instructive to note how little they have

changed; as they behaved to the unfortunate villagers living around Paris in those days, so they have since behaved in Belgium. They pillaged all the houses, and actually invaded Madame Le Brun's bedroom. She had gone to rest at 11 o'clock at night when three soldiers, "with atrocious faces and sword in hand," approached her bed; they began by taking her gold snuff-box which lay on the table by the bedside, cut her counterpane to see if silver was concealed beneath it, and, in short, pillaged the house. It is disappointing to read in the 'Souvenirs' that, on the return of the Allies in 1815, the English also visited Louveciennes and robbed the artist of a superb lacquered box given to her by Count Stroganoff. On this occasion the peasants bivouacked in the vineyards and slept on straw in the open air, having been despoiled of all they possessed.

So far as we have been able to discover, Mr. Helm in his 'Vigée-Lebrun: her Life, Work, and Friendships,' makes no claim to present new biographical facts, nor to offer criticism differing in its essentials from that of other recent writers on the subject, such, for example, as M. Charles Pillet or M. Pierre de Nolhac, the learned keeper of the Versailles Galleries. It is, indeed, more than likely that there is not much left to be gleaned in this field. On the other hand, the friends of the painter were legion, and her friendships warm and lasting, and here, we think, Mr. Helm has, perhaps, not risen to the height of his opportunity. But it may be urged on this score that a volume like that before us does not admit of such a large subject being fully dealt with.

Our author devotes two chapters to what he terms "the Calonne Episode in Vigée-Lebrun's life," and comes, as it seems to us, to an unsatisfying conclusion, or rather, to none at all. He evades the questions he puts himself, and concludes as follows:—

"On a consideration of the persons, the circumstances and motives in this matter, so far as they are known or may reasonably be assumed, many readers will agree that if the case were left to a fair-minded and intelligent jury of to-day in the familiar form of questions: (1) Did Madame Lebrun receive excessive payment for Calonne's portrait? and (2) Was Madame Lebrun the mistress of Calonne? the 'benefit of the doubt' would probably commend itself to the twelve citizens who at the moment represented 'the Palladium of our liberties.'"

But Mr. Helm himself has already shown in the volume before us that the sum paid the artist was not only not excessive, but even less than she "was then in the habit of receiving"; and as to the charge of being Calonne's mistress, he has not adduced anything that we should admit as evidence at all, quotations from scurrilous news-letter writers of the time notwithstanding. In another place he has remarked (p. 99) that "she constantly associated with and felt a warm admiration for people almost devoid of morals." This sounds a sweeping accusation, but, even if we allow it to be true, it does not follow that the artist was herself "almost

devoid of morals." In fact, the whole conduct of her busy life, the tenor of her thoughts, and the natural simplicity and obvious goodness of her heart were, in our opinion, safeguards which protected her from the bad company which, Mr. Helm insinuates rather than asserts, had such a deleterious influence on Madame Le Brun.

If then these questions were put to us as forming a special jury, we should answer without hesitation to the first question, "Certainly not," and to the second, "No evidence forthcoming." Elizabeth Vigée was quite alive to the dangers by which she was surrounded ("seductions" she terms them when speaking of them), and she relates with engaging naïveté that

"as soon as I discovered that they [her sitters and would-be seducers] wanted to gaze at me with *les yeux tendres*, I painted them with the eyes averted, which prevented them from regarding the painter. And then at the least movement round of their eyes, I said, 'I am just at the eyes,' which was annoying for them, as you can suppose."

Another question which may be of interest to the numerous readers of the 'Memoirs' and 'Souvenirs' of Elizabeth Le Brun is whether she wrote these herself. This is a problem which has not escaped the attention of French critics, who may be allowed to be the best judges of such a matter. In the columns of the *Revue Critique* M. Molinier pointed out nearly half a century ago that M. J. Guiffrey had asserted that Madame Le Brun was not the author of her 'Souvenirs,' and expressed grave doubts whether it would be possible that a lady whose spelling and orthography were so defective, to say the least, would, or could, write such a book. From the store of memories with which her long life must have been crowded, ample material would be forthcoming, no doubt, and their general accuracy does not seem to be seriously questioned; but that the book was her own literary handiwork is, in our opinion, unlikely; and this is the conclusion, we believe, of M. Maurice Tournoux, who dealt with the same problem some forty years ago, and ascribed the authorship to some unknown and mysterious person. The *entourage* of Madame Le Brun would furnish, there can be no doubt, many capable of assistance such as this; her circle was by no means confined to the *grandes dames* of whom she speaks so often. On the contrary, she seems to have been on the best terms with artists of every kind—musicians, painters, and literary folk alike. It is, indeed, much to her credit that she seems always devoid of jealousy, that her relations with members of her own profession were so uniformly cordial. But this is by the way; the point is that she must have known many people who could assist her, and whose services she doubtless enlisted for the task.

In one respect the volume before us is distinctly disappointing, viz., the inadequacy of the illustrations to do justice artistically to Madame Le Brun's

work. They are numerous, and contain several we believe to be not generally known; but if they are rendered by photogravure, as stated on the title-page, the process has produced inferior results; the flatness which characterizes them amounts in some instances to a total absence of half-tone, so that flesh, draperies, and accessories are all alike. This defect much detracts from the value of the portraiture, as will be seen, for example, on turning to Baron Edmond de Rothschild's 'Duchesse de Polignac,' one of the artist's most attractive works, obviously inspired by the 'Chapeau de Paille' of Rubens, and closely resembling the portrait of the artist by herself in our National Gallery. Here the gradations of light in the face, which are the chief charm the painter strove to render, seem to us to be entirely lost. Again, the familiar and vivacious full-length miniature by Dumont, now in the Wallace Collection, is tamely rendered, as if from some worn-out plate. Nor is the famous 'Sibyl' any more interesting as here rendered. Or take the arm and book in the portrait of Mrs. Chinnery: the flatness of which we have spoken is such as to rob the picture of its beauty. The same defect detracts from the men's portraits, as in the case of Lord Bristol's 'Bishop of Derry.' The portrait here given of Calonne, by the way, is from a poor print out of *The European Magazine* of 1789. Had the "full-dress" picture after Madame Le Brun—the canvas about which so much scandal was talked—been selected, the engraving by De Bréa published in London in 1802 might have been utilized, and then we should have seen the minister seated in his study, but at three-quarter length, and thus realize the pungency of the often-quoted remark of Sophie Arnaud, "Madame Le Brun has cut off M. Calonne's feet so that he may not run away from her." The mention of this witty French actress reminds us of Madame Molé Raymond of the Comédie Française, the animated "femme au manchon" in the Louvre, and we ask why she should be left out. We miss also the large group of Marie Antoinette and children, an abiding attraction of the Versailles Gallery, and, in view of Madame Le Brun's friendship with the unhappy Queen and the influence it had on the young painter's career, probably her most important piece of work.

One other feature of the book remains to be noticed, viz., the list of the artist's works which it gives. That in the 'Memoirs' (inaccurate though it be), and the particulars of sales and exhibitions in Paris and elsewhere, afford valuable material which has been turned to account; but much remains to be added before we shall possess what, in our judgment, amounts to a "Catalogue raisonné."

Meanwhile, we welcome this instalment, since it helps us to realize how great was the industry of Elizabeth Le Brun, and, incidentally, how little of her work is to be found in public galleries at home or abroad.

## THE PLAGUE OF INDIVIDUALITY IN ART.

THE title of this article has been chosen in the interests of terseness to some extent, but in part also from a spirit of contrariness. Individuality in an artist is doubtless no absolute fault; it is rather the exaggerated importance accorded to it which tends to vitiate our whole artistic outlook, and so becomes a barrier to any real revival of artistic activity. Before tracing, however, the baleful action of this popular error, as it bears on every department of such activity, we may briefly examine from what basis of fact and by what misunderstanding of fact it has arisen.

No one who has assisted in the training of art students will dispute that there are enormous differences in the degree of their initial aptitude. One will be an excellent, docile, industrious student, yet toil in vain behind another who despises good advice, is lazy, casual, and, in the proper sense of the term, not in purpose a student at all. A very little observation, however, of such students shows that a great deal of what seems a difference in the degree of their aptitudes is really a difference in kind. The born genius who emerges as an infant prodigy is often a tragic disappointment before he passes middle age, and is ultimately outclassed by an apparent dullard of greater staying power. Then, in a different educational atmosphere, it is not always the same class of student that shines or that assimilates the teaching most readily. For a superabundant physical or a superabundant emotional outfit there will be systems of discipline that are tolerable, and others that are irksome; and, while a very strong man may get most from that which supplies his natural deficiencies, a lesser man can only develop in the sense of his temperament—the line of least resistance. Some, too, have the spirit of their age—others, intrinsically as gifted, only its ill-luck.

Again, it is obvious that every vital movement in art is associated with a few great names—of artists of reputed originality. They are the signposts to which, by a strict use of the historic method, the timid critic ever returns, tracing cautiously a connecting footpath here and there, and compiling by degrees an elaborate network of artificial communications. Yet encyclopædic knowledge of these does not quite condone defective instinct for the physical structure of the domain he surveys—the structure which, of course, supplies the antecedent causes for all his facts. The historical critic is thus tempted to exaggerate the personal importance of the outstanding artists of the past, and, in so far as he deigns to interest himself in the present at all, is inclined to seek for its personalities with a sporting desire to "back a winner," if possible.

We submit that what an original artist brings to his art does not begin with him so absolutely as it appears to do, and does not end with him to the degree that critics would pretend. We recall an ornate passage of prose by Signor D'Annunzio, in which he describes how every possible great poem is, as it were, pre-existent, lying *perdu* within each language, implied by certain inevitable affinities between the sound and meaning of words: at the ordained hour the poet sets free the imprisoned Princess. So it is with the plastic arts, and, alike in our education, our criticism, our patronage, we are inclined to prize obvious results too exclusively and to snub the research which has led up to them. We seek for hidden beauties by a system of overpayment for results, when we should encourage a habit of intelligent and

enthusiastic digging. If we estimate an art teacher, we do so not by the nature of his teaching, but by the number of his show students, or, if we wait a little longer, ask: "Has he really turned out a first-rate artist?" The value of a tradition is not so immediately revealed in all cases: Poussin was unfortunate in his immediate heirs, yet by good fortune his school struggled on obscurely to flower again in Millet and Puvis—a lesson for us, surely, not hastily to "scrap" all sound teaching which is not strictly up-to-date and fashionable, and one suggesting also the dangers of over-centralization and over-organization in education, if it prematurely dominates personal elements in teaching which command a following, and which, though somewhat out of touch with the present, may be the origins of the next artistic movement. We may incidentally deprecate any tendency on the part of County Councils or similar governing bodies to undervalue, in their rage for war economy, art schools where students are few and from which those of the greatest physical vitality have necessarily departed. In the first place, they might well remember the injunction to judge of economy in terms of service, and resist the temptation merely to rob Peter to pay Paul. You may deprive an art master of his salary for performing a definite public function, and put into the pockets of each ratepayer a small fraction of a penny; but there is no guarantee that the latter will collectively use the sum with greater economy. Further, there is a definite advantage in maintaining the machinery of art teaching, so that the returning warrior of artistic gifts may step back at once into the old atmosphere of settled study and research. Economy, of course, may be wisely exercised, where there is an opportunity of abolishing abuses which have grown up, and have only survived under the protection of imperfect regulation and vested interests.

Alike in education, criticism, and patronage, if we encourage *Art*, the practically successful artists will come of themselves. Nor is it reasonable to expect any profession to exist without its obscure members and even its martyrs. When we consider by how hazardous a conjunction of natural gifts, artistic training, and outward circumstances, a great artist is created, it becomes evident that for one such there must be many apparent failures, whose efforts are none the less essential. They are the repositories of a general fund of ability, of aspiration, of theory, or of technical knowledge on which the fortunate one draws at just the time and with just the temperament and circumstances which give them their maximum air of importance. Doubtless he adds some little idiosyncrasies and oddities of his very own, but what is unique to the individual is in the nature of things of relatively small import. These oddities, nevertheless, are fastened upon by critic and patron as sacrosanct. As such, they are slavishly imitated by followers who would be entirely well advised in accepting from him the general basis of his art. But that does not, indeed, belong to him so much as he to it, the true history of art consisting in rhythmic interlacing of certain *idées mères* which take possession successively of one individual after another, sometimes in circumstances which permit of full expressiveness, anon vanishing into obscurity. When one of the understrands of the plait emerges, we have the illusion of an original mind, but the original mind differs from other borrowers only in that it borrows from obscure and anonymous sources.

Those who accept—as most thoughtful observers, we think, will—such an account of the commonwealth of artistic ideas will

agree that our current journalistic adoration for individual mastery, and scorn for general mediocrity, are not only unjust, but have also been carried to a pitch damaging to the general interest. They have their origin, perhaps, in the desire to paint a picture of life to suit the popular taste; and to such taste certain well-marked emergent primary colours on a background of mud are more attractive than a finely related scheme wherein the colour activities are maintained as vital even among relatively neutral passages. The latter method of presentation would fit the facts more closely, but would call for nicer differentiation and a more subtle literary style. It is easier for the critic to praise, and it is easier also for the patron to buy, everything which comes from the illustrious artist and neglect the others. The result is that the great personality is likely to be spoiled by success, and the knowledge that anything from his hand will pass muster. Patron and critic are able to ignore what work they are dealing with, so long as they know *whose* work it is, and thus their critical development is arrested. The best work of the lesser-known artist commands no support on its intrinsic merits, and, if his tendency is similar to that of the master, he has the choice between a ridiculous "Chinese" copy which may extort recognition, or an artificial recoil, and an attempt to erect another striking false individuality to challenge attention. In any case, to be an individual artist is in these days more important than to be a good one; and, indeed, few, as we have seen, need to concern themselves with what constitutes good art.

When we consider the parasites, critics, patrons, or imitators who gather round the personality of a famous artist, we are almost inclined to think we should be better off without it. If he be a bad artist, it is true, these tend to wither off rapidly at his death. But, if he be of the stuff that can stand the test of time, they only breed the more rapidly. After a reasonable lapse of time the best works of his forerunners and of his followers are fathered on him, his own worse works being discredited as those of imitators, and his name becomes a talisman gilding even his worst qualities. A really bad work inseparably connected with his name becomes a fetish used to blast any critic who ventures to indulge in investigation into such merely academic questions as what constitutes good and bad art. The price of his work increases by leaps and bounds, and, although the payment of enormous sums from one millionaire to another obviously changes nothing in the wealth of the world, and essentially costs nothing, yet the maintenance of a large industry of dealers who do nothing but get large shares periodically out of the rise in value of Old Masters is as obviously a charge upon the world—of monumental utility. This utility is not absolute, however, any more than anything else is absolute in this world; for the hope of getting a first share in this posthumous profit occasionally induces a picture-dealer to buy a picture at a small price from a living artist, and this enables him to endow the world with another one. The dealer in Old Masters, and the millionaire connoisseur, have thus a utility infinitesimal, desperately indirect, and quite unintentional, and command a consideration similar in kind to that reserved for the "unconscious humorist."

In so far as the artist's hope of a livelihood is to depend upon his being regarded as a unique personality, capable of extended and posthumous exploitation, it is evidently to his interest to work alone, and as differently from other people as possible—hence one of the great difficulties (in the art of painting in particular) that would arise in getting

a team of men together to do public work on common principles and in a common technical idiom. Yet one of the most fruitful means of advance is to work (in Mr. Sickert's phrase) "in gangs," so that each can learn by the other's experience rather than have to make all his own mistakes. One of the most dismal things for an artist who differs from current artistic opinion is that he cannot find his gang and must work alone. It must be taken as a sign of seriousness, we think, that occasionally in these latter days we do, nevertheless, see young artists working in gangs, and the commercial criticism which points out that they are "cutting each other's throats" is only a testimonial to their sincerity.

Yet even from a commercial point of view there is advantage in co-operation among artists—advantage which, if that co-operation be conducted on purely commercial lines, may in some branches make competition from the mere individual almost out of the question. We have a particular modern instance of this in certain ably organized "studios" which have appeared in recent years to supply the wants of publishers, advertisers, editors of illustrated magazines, and so forth. These organizations, which we imagine to be of transatlantic origin, have a staff engaged in collecting and indexing every kind of drawing and photograph which is published of every kind of object on earth, so that, if their draughtsmen require "authority" for the uniform of a given regiment, for an eighteenth-century bedstead, or for a Great Western locomotive, a pile of documents is instantaneously at their service. Some of them have also reduced economy in the use of their draughtsmen to a fine art, so that when an illustration is ordered and the man who makes a speciality of pretty girls has installed the heroine, with some indication of the chair she sits on, the drawing is whipped away and presented to artist B, who can do chairs more or less in the manner of artist A, and at a cheaper rate per hour. Thence fares the long-suffering sheet to artist C, who adds the manly figure of the hero—perhaps with some attempt at perspective relation; and it is even possible that the background may have the advantage of being added by another specialist. Photographers are usually kept on the premises, so that certain artists who prefer the method may draw with bold precision on top of a photograph, which is afterwards "faded out" to leave the drawing in all its naked authority, the most valued members of the staff being frequently those who can graft on such a photographic basis the manner of any popular illustrator a customer has a taste for.

"What," our artistic reader will exclaim, "must such a place be to any artist worthy of the name! Is it possible that an artist could stay in it a week? Is it necessary to discuss in the pages of *The Athenæum* a class of commercial institution which might well be left to work out its own damnation, and demonstrate at the same time the value to the artist of divine solitude and the cult of his own individuality?" With due respect we submit that it demonstrates nothing of the sort, while we waive the question whether in concrete instances, with management on strictly commercial lines, such a studio might not be a place of ingenious torment for an artist. But it is the commercial ideal which is the chief instrument of torture, not the co-operative spirit; and we have known instances in which an alliance of artists has rather stiffened than weakened individual resistance to philistine standards: men may grow bourgeois by mere numbers. It is reason-

able, moreover, to refer to these organizations in this journal because they threaten the very existence of the independent illustrator, who in a profession exacting in terms of time, cheapness, and unexpected variety of demand must find their competition almost irresistible; and, while recognizing the low ebb to which illustrated journalism has fallen, we cannot think even the illustrated magazine, with its large and popular appeal, should be definitely renounced as out of the range of artistic regeneration. It is easy to smile, with the knowledge which comes after the event, at the good American (we suspected at the time it was Mr. W. D. Howells) who, some fifteen years back, wrote so optimistically of "the magazine-educated man"; yet his too hopeful outlook seemed then not quite fantastic, and betokened a certain generosity. We look with alarm at any institution which would seem definitely to shut the door on the future of such work on its artistic side. The directors of such institutions would be wise to recognize that acceptance of the ideal of payment by results in its most short-sighted aspect may make them so definitely a public danger as to raise up organized opposition, or it might well be argued that the time had come for some public body to take up the business of providing "authorities" for the hard-pressed illustrator. In some extension, say, of the South Kensington Art Library it might be possible to supply at a moment's notice not—as the commercial purveyor might—designs to "crib" from, but at least information as to the anatomy of everything from a camel to a plum-tree, from an aeroplane to the geological formations of the Caucasus. We could put our hand on a useful official (except that he is for the moment a Territorial colonel) with sufficient practical experience of journalism to organize the department admirably. Yet it is conceivable that some of the very directors of these studios themselves have but to realize how they threaten the public interest to take up an attitude of greater dignity than they have done as yet. They might even welcome the threat of ultimate opposition as an opportunity for impressing upon their more commercial colleagues the fact that the possession of a fund of common artistic principles giving their products a style is, in the long run, an asset even for a business house. They might become true Art Guilds of a modern type. Already we notice in the posters of the Tube railways some signs of design according to a common creed (in passing we may particularly recognize the elegant design of 'Crocus - Time' issued last month). One could conceive artists thus employed working together at a pinch without absurdity and with only the minor differences of opinion which give zest to a job.

Thus we take it that, alike in the commercial and the ideal plans, the time is ripe for some abatement of the craze for individualism in art—a thing rarely carried to its present pitch in periods when the artistic sense was sufficiently diffused for the general public to desire beautiful things, and to know them as beautiful without inquiring first who made them. In the East the whole philosophic outlook has usually laid so much less stress on personality than with us that this blessed state has been more frequently attained. But when we consider the permeating character of Oriental art, the delightful vagueness of many of its attributions, its frank recognition that a copy which really captures the spirit of a fine work is very much on a par with the original, we can but sum up our impression in the reflection that that people is happy whose

art history is anonymous. We would look forward to the time when the art student may be of real use once more as an assistant to the master, and may learn his job and earn his modest living at the same time.

## EXHIBITIONS.

Shows have been tolerably numerous this month, but not of very great importance. The National Portrait Society has filled the Grosvenor Galleries with a collection of paintings of which not a few—in particular, those by Messrs. Gerald Kelly (114), Dacres Adams (81), William Strang (48), and David Allinson (8)—are competent representations, if not quite inspired designs. It is not possible to claim much more than this for Mr. Augustus John's three contributions, though in his *Capt. Pringle* he shows a greater concentration in summing up compactly the planes of a head than any of his confrères, or, indeed, than he himself showed in his previous essay at the New English Art Club which attracted so much admiration in certain quarters. We cannot agree that such examples as yet display the special gifts of the artist so advantageously as the varied collection of his works at the Chenil Gallery, the best of which have an easy mastery of linear rhythm, and an easy subordination of modelling to the tranquil laying of beautiful surface paint, which are in their way unrivalled. His portrait of a woman, which is the principal feature of the show of "Recent Developments in Art" at the Dowdeswell Galleries, has the same virtues. Conceived in a narrow range of some half-a-dozen tones and struck on a background of unprimed canvas, it looks a simple accomplishment enough; but it is perhaps a vulgar error to suppose that what is simple is necessarily easy. We confess, however, that in this and in many of the Chenil Gallery works the artist's practice of leaving gaps unfilled in his pictures, spontaneous as it looks, and often happy enough in effect, has to us a little of the effect which vignetting has—of frittering away the dignity and repose of a design. Comparison of the Dowdeswell Gallery canvas with a photograph from a portrait by Ingres would enforce the lesson how greatly a fluent linear design gains by being steadily carried through to completion. At the Chenil Gallery Mr. John is now showing a portrait of Mr. Lloyd George, which we go to press too early to report upon.

The remaining exhibits at the Dowdeswell Galleries disappoint somewhat the expectations raised by the list of exhibitors. The painters erstwhile known as the Camden Town Group bulk large, but show for the most part work already familiar. Indeed, as the demands of exhibitions for their pictures increase, it becomes evident that few of them are what could be called prolific artists; and it is only occasionally, as before the miraculous nicety of mosaic work in Mr. Gilman's *Leeds Market*, that one discerns any reason for such slow production.

The same group, with some recent adherents, are the chief exhibitors at the show of the Allied Arts Association at the Grafton Galleries. At the first blush, the visitor might be inclined to think, from the aspect of the Galleries, that all the old-fashioned painters of the A.A.A. had sent in their resignations, or else that the rule which obliged exhibitors to owe their positions upon the walls to no other judgment than that of an inscrutable and incorruptible chance had been abrogated. The catalogue assures us that this is not the case, and, indeed, although in the days of the "monster

olio of attractions" of the Albert Hall, it might have been urged that some attempt at arrangement was advisable to keep the show from becoming wearisome, even that argument for tampering with the principle of equal opportunity has less weight now that the Association has shrunk to reasonable dimensions.

We must suppose, then, that Fortune, who favours the brave, has assumed that it is brave to be modern, for almost all the old-fashioned pictures (and we admit that on this occasion they are rather dull) have been exiled to the end rooms, while the new-fashioned painters are enthroned in the two principal galleries with a relatively scant admixture of art of another sort. There we may leave them in their place of honour. It being the function of criticism to correct the errors of Fortune, we are rather concerned to point out that she has unaccountably withheld her protection from several excellent and modern artists. It is in the end rooms that we find, perhaps, the strongest painting in the show: M. Maurice Asselin's *La Couturière* (462). Miss Sylvia Gosse, who sends two admirable drawings (348 and 344); Miss Marjorie Brend, who shows an impression of *Silver Street* (339), and even Señor F. Sancha with his amusing *Street Crossing* (453), which is, at least, undeniably modern, must also feel themselves misunderstood by the fates. One wonders whether these one-sided ballots will go in "series," or whether next year all the old-fashioned pictures will have the best places—whether, indeed, like other gamblers, this year's losers may not be worrying the favourites of fortune for explanations of the "system."

## MUSIC

### OPERA.

SIGNOR PUCCINI'S 'Manon Lescaut'—given recently at the Shaftesbury in English—is an instance of the need not so much of good translation as of revision of the average libretto of Italian opera.

The "book" in itself differs to some extent from that of Massenet's opera, and the musical setting, if somewhat diffuse and over-frequent in its suggestions of 'La Bohème' and 'La Tosca,' is appropriate and contains many charming episodes.

The performance was distinctly good. Jeanne Brota was an admirable Manon, especially in the difficult second act, with its repeated and rapid transitions from comedy to tragedy. Mr. Maurice D'Oisly, though stiff and depressed in his acting, sang very well, improving as the evening went on. He has an exceptionally pleasant voice, which one might place midway between the French and the Italian tenor, far sweeter than the former, but lacking to some degree the round fullness of the latter at its best. He is one more of the growing list of adequate tenors presented—if not actually discovered—by Sir Thomas Beecham. He has, however, a fault not unnoticed in some of the other singers at the Shaftesbury—namely, a certain affectation in pronouncing his words: those who sing in English must learn that English is English and not Italian. This lesson may take time, but the gain in the value and meaning of the words is well worth both time and trouble.

Mr. Percy Pitt conducted well, but was at times too emphatic in his "brass" effects. Those "crashes" so well loved by Signor Puccini need very careful handling if they

are not to drown the voices, whether *soli* or *ensemble*.

The staging was admirable.

'FAUST' was given on Saturday, Feb. 19, with a different cast from that of the first performance on Oct. 13, and this afforded yet another proof of Sir Thomas Beecham's capacity for discovering and utilizing talent. The tenor for the occasion, Mr. Webster Millar, deserves the highest praise for the purity and charm of his voice and the easy fluency of his singing; and Mr. Frederick Ranałow showed his versatility as an excellent Mephistopheles. Mr. Percy Hemmings gave a good dramatic rendering of Valentine; Edith Evans lacked spontaneity as Marguerite, and showed at times too much affectation and effort; but Edith Clegg was an unusually effective Martha. The chorus were admirable throughout, even more in acting than in singing, and contributed, with the principals, to endow with real interest an opera which too often only produces boredom in the listeners. The staging and scenery were much above the average, especially in the Kernesse scene.

### RECITALS.

MR. MARK HAMBURG'S first recital on Feb. 12 had been notable for excellent restraint and accuracy in the interpretation of some beautiful old English music, and for the subsequent relaxation of the executant into unbounded energy, which was, unfortunately, very much out of place in such a sonata as the 'Waldstein.' His second recital (Feb. 26) was more level in execution, as in choice. From Bach to Liszt—at least as chosen for the programme—the range is not particularly wide or varied, nor does it call for any great moments of inspired playing, though it requires just those facilities of technique in which Mr. Hambourg excels.

To Chopin, on the other hand, Mr. Hambourg's methods—as shown in his third recital (March 11)—hardly apply, or rather, it is seldom that he finds himself in the mood to convey the temperamental intimacy which one expects from the music. By the same reasoning, Chopin's work, with a few exceptions, is hardly programme music, and it is not fair either to him or to Mr. Hambourg to have no other composer on the list.

EMMIE BOWMAN was effectually prevented from doing justice to her song recital (Æolian Hall, March 2) by a relaxed throat; so far as one can—or should—judge, she is more effective in lighter songs and ballads than in the more "serious" items in which she adopted too monotonous an attitude.

Mr. Charles Phillips, who also sang, was admirable in the 'Confutatis' from Verdi's Requiem, and in 'Silent Noon,' by Dr. Vaughan Williams—a fine setting of a beautiful Rossetti sonnet; he also gave three humorous songs with great spirit. Mr. Phillips is of the ultra-careful school, meticulous in pronunciation, and still more so in phrasing and emphasis—now and again at some cost to his voice, which, though full of colour and emotion in great moments, fails him in the "nuances" to which he devotes a rather excessive attention.

THE PIANO-VIOLONCELLO RECITAL given at the Æolian Hall (March 4) by Mrs. Alfred Hobday and Mr. Warwick-Evans was made notable by the first performance in England of M. Debussy's new D minor Sonata for Violoncello and Piano. It is Debussy in his later style, in which the use of the whole-tone chord is far less marked than usual. It is a sonata in name only, and, though it is generally skilfully written, it shows the composer's usual diffuse thought, and lacks

balance. The charm of the 'Serenade' is cut short by its untimely merging into the Finale. The whole work is commendably brief, and was excellently played. But both artists can be more satisfied with their reading of the lovely Brahms E minor Sonata, in which they showed keen understanding and fine ensemble. The programme included Rakhmaninov's G minor Sonata, and French and English songs well sung by Mary Grey.

### ORCHESTRAL MUSIC.

THE NEW QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA offered a most attractive and highly contrasted programme for their concert on Feb. 26. The most notable works were Mozart's G minor Symphony, Elgar's Violin Concerto, and Ravel's Suite 'Mother Goose.' The foremost received a correct and disciplined interpretation, but its poetic significance suffered from *tempi* which were on the quick side. Ravel's work was played with the great finish essential for the success of its subtleties of orchestration. But the finest playing of the afternoon was in Sir Edward's Concerto, with Mr. Albert Sammons as soloist. His interpretation of the work is so fine, and his triumph over technical difficulties so complete, that he almost rides one of a sense of the work's tendency to disjointedness; and the generally monotonous rhythms become less insistent under his sensitive treatment. Sir Henry Wood's accompanying was masterly.

The seventh concert of the Philharmonic Society (Feb. 28) was remarkable for the performance of MM. Ysaye and Tertis in the E flat Symphonie Concertante of Mozart. It was exactly suited to their great gifts of tone and form, especially as regards the Andante with its charming and pathetic themes. Great as is our respect, however, for M. Ysaye's purity of tone, and the dominating personality revealed in his phrasing and general treatment, we were even more struck by the eloquent yet completely effortless appeal of his companion; M. Tertis is surely unique as a player of the viola, an instrument often underrated from its subordination to the rest.

Sterndale Bennett's 'Naiads' suffers from much vain repetition of themes which are hardly vital enough to bear more than their first enunciation. It was well given, but could not be expected to arouse any great interest.

Mr. Arnold Bax's 'In the Faery Hills' (substituted for 'Spring Fire' owing to the difficulties of rehearsing the latter) is curious and ingenious in its adaptation of rhythms and of contrasts of instruments to the subject matter, but is, in essence, little more than the application of Debussy methods to Irish atmosphere. In spite of many pleasing episodes, it does not lead to anything; after all, such tone pictures can only be regarded—like certain schools of painting—as stages, not as definite results in themselves.

FOR most of those who attended the New Queen's Hall Orchestra's Symphony Concert on March 11, the chief attraction was the promised performance of César Franck's Symphony in D minor and major. Because it was the fashion in Franck's time to take little note of the work, it would seem almost as if those who come after him are striving to compensate for past indifference by now praising it to a degree which zeal is apt to carry too far. The performance under Sir Henry Wood afforded the best conditions for displaying any greatness that may be in it. But it remained evident that, though full of beautiful thoughts, it is yet in the aggregate an unequal work,

enade' is  
into the  
mendably  
ed. But  
with their  
or Sonata,  
standing  
included  
French  
ary Grey.

CHCESTRA  
ghly con-  
concert on  
rks were  
s' Violin  
er Goose,  
and dis-  
tinct signi-  
were on  
s played  
for the  
ion. But  
was in Sir  
Sammons  
the work  
technical  
most rids  
endency to  
y mono-  
nt under  
r Wood's

harmonic  
for the  
tis in the  
zart. It  
gifts of  
ards the  
athetic  
however,  
and the  
in his  
we were  
yet com-  
panion;  
er of the  
ted from

fers from  
which are  
than their  
even, but  
ny great

y Hills'  
ing to the  
s curious  
rhythms  
e subject  
ore than  
to Irish  
pleasing  
g; after  
garded—  
s stages.

the New  
Concert  
was the  
Franck's  
Because  
to take  
in almost  
striving  
by now  
zeal in  
ormance  
the best  
less than  
evident  
nts, it is  
al work.

possessing, none the less, that charm of harmonic outlook which is characteristic of its composer. On this occasion it was followed by Grieg's Piano Concerto, played by the youthful Solomon. He did well, as always, but seemed rather to labour under the dimensions of the music. The finest playing in the concert came in the Rhine-daughters' music from 'Götterdämmerung,' which for beauty and finish could hardly have been excelled. The programme included also Mendelssohn's Overture to 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' three movements from Bach's works, and Berlioz's 'Carnaval Romain.'

#### QUARTETS.

THE LONDON STRING QUARTET (Messrs. Albert Sammons, Thomas Petre, Waldo Warner, and Warwick-Evans) and the Philharmonic String Quartet (Messrs. Beckwith, Eugène Goossens, Jeremy, and Cedric Sharpe) have now, between them, given ten concerts and have enabled lovers of chamber music to hear a large and varied selection of admirable music.

The performances of the first-named on Feb. 23 of Quartets by Beethoven (in  $\epsilon$  minor), Schumann (in  $\Delta$ ), and Mr. Frank Bridge's work on the 'Londonderry Air,' were marked by clear artistic insight and rare beauty of tone. All three items were given with the utmost assurance and finish, and particularly fine were the second and fourth movements of the Beethoven work. In groups of French and English songs Mary Grey's diction and phrasing were better than her intonation, which was sometimes faulty.

Their concert on March 1 was chiefly notable for the first performance of Mr. Waldo Warner's Quartet in  $c$  minor, a well-constructed and ingenious piece of work, in which the Scherzo was particularly pleasing. The Brahms Quartet ( $c$  minor, Op. 51, No. 1) that preceded this has some charming episodes, but is, as a whole, too diffuse and pedantic.

The final item, Schumann's Pianoforte Quartet in  $\epsilon$  flat, afforded a curious contrast, with its suave and ultra-harmonious regularity, which was admirably brought out by Irene Scharrer's excellent interpretation of the piano part.

On March 8 Mozart's delicious and well-wrought Quartet in  $c$  and Dvorák's fresh 'Nigger Quartet' led to a further display of those rare gifts of perception and ensemble which place this Quartet in so markedly favourable a position. Their playing was always vital in imagination and understanding, and tempered with restraint. At this concert they joined with Mr. Gervase Elwes and Mr. Kiddle in Dr. Vaughan Williams's cycle 'On Wenlock Edge.' The performance was splendid, and the dramatic feeling which the composer has so well achieved with such limited means was expressed to the full.

THE PHILHARMONIC QUARTET are notable already for the delicacy and taste of their interpretation. More even and consistent in their general rendering than their compeers, they give at times a slightly better impression of ensemble, even if they are not quite on the same individual level. For example, their performance of the Schubert  $c$  major Quartet on Feb. 11 was really striking, as was that of Dr. Ethel Smyth's  $\epsilon$  minor Quartet on Feb. 25, an effective if occasionally slightly affected work. The Mozart  $\epsilon$  flat major, at this same concert, gave us some exquisite moments, especially in the Andante, though at other moments those

who had known the great days of St. James's Hall missed the reposeful self-possession of the veterans who achieved fame for the original "Pops."

Quartets by Beethoven (in  $B$  flat, Op. 130) and Mr. York Bowen, a String Sextet (No. 2) by Mr. Holbrooke, and two new sketches by Mr. Eugène Goossens were performed at the last of the present series of concerts given by this Quartet at the Æolian Hall on March 10. The Beethoven work demands great qualities of those who interpret it. The young English Quartet did admirably with it. Mr. York Bowen's work contains throughout ideas which are always "alive," but which suffer somewhat in their management. The last two movements need more concentration, and—to an extent—condensation. The new sketches by Mr. Goossens are interesting chiefly as delicate studies in musical tone-colouring. 'By the Tarn' is perhaps less distinctive than the fanciful 'Jack-o'-Lantern,' but both are extremely clever and were astonishingly well played. The Quartet were joined by Mr. Waldo Warner and Mr. Warwick-Evans in their performance of Mr. Holbrooke's fine Sextet.

#### MUSICAL PLAY.

'MY LADY FRAYLE,' now running at the Shaftesbury, is more remarkable for the staging, chorus (in point of dress), and production than for any intrinsic merit either of general construction or of individual "musical numbers." The latter are introduced, in more than one case, with very scant excuse—for example, the Punch-bowl song and 'Flappers'; the visit to town of the six gay damsels escorted by the ex-butler does not come off at all, nor is any reason given for its non-fulfilment; and the Canon's attachment to the bowl is quite an isolated and by no means a consistent feature in his general character. Mr. Courtice Pounds did his best for his song and, indeed, for his part generally, but he had very little occasion to show his well-known gifts to full advantage. The Mephistophelian episode of Lucifer D. Nation, who tries to gain the soul of the *jeune premier* through the machinations of Lady Frayle, but fails owing to her repentance, is more ingenious than apt, as are the complexities of what we may call the "sub-plot," in which Vera de Vere, the society entertainer, entraps and then releases the Canon. The one tuneful and possibly permanent "number" is 'Day by Day,' which was prettily sung by Annie Croft. Those who know their Gilbert and Sullivan well, and even 'The Geisha,' 'The Belle of New York,' 'The Shop-Girl,' and the like, will find it hard to give any lasting welcome to such a haphazard potpourri as 'My Lady Frayle,' which contains far too little music and far too much play.

#### THE LATE SIR GEORGE MARTIN.

By the death of Sir George Clement Martin on Feb. 23, English music in general, and Church music in particular, loses a dignified and notable figure. A man who disliked the public gaze, and throughout his career remained unobtrusive, he missed, during his lifetime, that notice from the musical world in general which, by his death, is now directed to his memory. There was a placid success—if the term may be used—about his career. His progress was neither slow nor meteoric. Undue emphasis is laid on the fact that, as a lad in Berkshire, he had no thought for a musical career until he was at least 16. A somewhat late start in his

profession did not hinder one who had keen enthusiasm and a quiet determination to do his best and to do it worthily. These qualities helped him when he was an obscure organist at Lambourn and Dalkeith, and developed still more strongly when he encountered the more exacting demands of the Mastership of the Choristers at St. Paul's Cathedral, a position he reached, through the influence and good opinion of Dr. Stainer, about 1874. This was the beginning of his long and noteworthy activities at the metropolitan Cathedral. For some years (after George Cooper's death in 1876) he was assistant organist to Stainer, whom he succeeded as chief organist in 1888.

As organist of St. Paul's he held a place of great influence in the affairs of cathedral music, and used his influence most usefully. He had already established his fame in the important work of training boys' voices. He rightly and firmly insisted on the importance of this branch of an organist's artistic equipment; and, though it would be exaggeration to contend that he founded a tradition of vocal training, certainly he upheld the existing one in a way that restored and furthered it. During his long tenure of the organ of St. Paul's, there were many important national services and important festivals which demanded not only first-rate technical abilities, but also powers of organization. These Sir George had to a remarkable degree. Such services were almost wholly of his arrangement, and those who worked with him know how completely he was in command of every detail in their successful conduct.

Much has been needlessly written about the comparative unimportance of Martin's compositions. He himself would have been the last to claim that he was either an important or an ambitious composer. He was first and foremost a cathedral musician; all his best activities were for the advancement of cathedral music; with him, composition was but a side issue. Despite this, his works have much dignity, and there are quite fine moments in the 'De Profundis' and in 'Ho, Every One that Thirsteth'; and in all his efforts, that same seriousness and rightmindedness which made him a power for good in Church music.

#### COMING MUSICAL EVENTS.

##### MARCH.

- FEB. 17. Feilding Roselle's Union Jack Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.  
— London String Quartet, 2.15, Æolian Hall. (Pianoforte, Mrs. Alfred Holiday.)  
— Cuthbert Whitmore's Concert in aid of the Allies' Hospital at Yvetot, 6.15, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 15. Gwynne Klinton's Orchestral Concerts for Young People, 2.30, Æolian Hall.  
— Grand Irish Concert, 8, Royal Albert Hall.  
— London Choral Society, 8, Queen's Hall. (Bach's 'St Matthew Passion'.)  
MAR. 19. Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
MAR. 20. Charles St. Claire's Vocal Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall.  
— London Symphony Orchestra, 6.15, Queen's Hall. (Manchester Halle Choir.)  
MAR. 21. Gertrude Peppercorn's Pianoforte Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall.  
— Musical Association, 6.15. — Some Curiosities of Musical Criticism. Miss Mary Faget.  
— Thomas Dunhill's Chamber Concert, 6.15, Steinway Hall.  
MAR. 22. Benno Moiselevitch's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 22. Mrs. Dehshian's Concert in aid of Sailors and Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, 8, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 24. Jean Starling Mackinlay in Old Songs and Ballads, 2.30, Æolian Hall.  
— London String Quartet, 6.15, Æolian Hall. (Pianoforte, Benno Moiselevitch.)  
MAR. 25. Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. (Pianoforte, Saphirnikoff.)  
— Kate Campion and Helen Seely's Vocal and Violin Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 26. Concert, 2.30, Queen's Hall.  
MAR. 27. Madame Edgardo Levi's Concert in aid of Disabled Italian Soldiers, 8, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 28. Jean Starling Mackinlay in Old Songs and Ballads, 2.30, Æolian Hall.  
MAR. 30. Bertha Bert's Pianoforte Recital, 2.15, Æolian Hall.

##### APRIL.

- APR. 1. Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall. ('Hiawatha'.)  
— Mark Hambourg's Fourth Pianoforte Recital, 2.30, Æolian Hall.  
APR. 2. London Symphony Orchestra, 6.15, Queen's Hall.  
APR. 3. Symphony Concert, 8, Queen's Hall. (Pianoforte, Arthur Schnitzler.)

## DRAMA

### SHAKESPEARIAN DRAMA AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HALL.

THE work of Lilian Bayliss, in presenting classical drama at the Royal Victoria Hall, deserves wider recognition and appreciation than it appears to receive. The matinées, certainly, are very well attended by the parties of school children for whom they are primarily intended, and who thoroughly enjoy them; but the number of empty seats in the evenings must depress the actors. It is possible that the erratic nature of the lighting arrangements has something to do with it.

The "Vic" Repertory Company achieves its best results in Shakespearian comedy; the pertness of Sheridan's serving-maids and the archness of Goldsmith's coquettes lack spontaneity in their performances. Perhaps that is because the quality of the acting is better among the male members of the casts, and—with a few exceptions, hardly any of which find a place in the repertory—both high comedy and buffoonery are inclined to be masculine prerogatives in Shakespearian plays.

"Much ado about Nothing" is one of the exceptions, and the company's rendering of the play on Jan. 31, Feb. 2 and 4, contained some capital work. Sybil Thorndike and William Stack made the most of their opportunities in the brilliant sparring of Beatrice and Benedick. Mona Maughan was charming as the gentle Hero. Robert Atkins and George Somnes did well as Leonato and Don Pedro, and the pompously absurd Dogberry of Ben Greet was a fine piece of comedy.

The Induction was wisely omitted in the performances of "The Taming of the Shrew" on Feb. 28, March 1 and 3. William Stack provided some excellent fooling as Petruccio; and Sybil Thorndike played up to him well as Katharina.

Viola Tree's appearance as Viola in "Twelfth Night," given on March 6, 8, and 10, attracted a large audience. Her acting of the part was delightful, although the acoustic properties of the Hall have an unlucky way of making high-toned voices sound rather raucous. Sybil Thorndike was very attractive as the stately Olivia. All the comedy parts were well interpreted, and Ben Greet's performance of the ridiculous Malvolio was most satisfying.

The performance of "Hamlet," on Jan. 17, 19, and 21, was based upon Mr. Matheson Lang's interpretation of the character of the Prince of Denmark in his pamphlet "Hamlet as I see Him."

William Stack played Hamlet as a gentle, sensitive youth, suddenly shaken from his dreams and distraught by a terrible shock. He appeared to best advantage in his scenes with his mother and with Ophelia. Sybil Thorndike was pathetic as Ophelia, and Beatrice Wilson's clever impersonation of the Queen would have been still better if she had been word-perfect. Robert Atkins was good as Claudius, and Ben Greet excellent in the part of a gravedigger.

The play was extensively "cut" for these performances, but will be given in its entirety on April 29.

Robert Atkins had another opportunity of showing his fine qualities as an actor in his impressive interpretation of the title part in "Macbeth," given on Feb. 14, 16, and 18. The part of Lady Macbeth was rather beyond the powers of Sybil Thorndike, but she did well in the "sleep-walking scene." The "Witches' Dance in Act IV., arranged by Muriel de Castro, appeared the more weird and fantastic for its simplicity.

## Dramatic Gossip.

MR. ARTHUR BOURCHIER has revived at His Majesty's "The Arm of the Law." The play is put on as a stopgap "for a limited number of performances," but is not likely, we think, to have a long life in the English drama. The acting and staging are generally satisfactory; but famous as M. Brioux's "La Robe Rouge" is, this adaptation of it depicts a phase of legal procedure alien to the spirit and the practice of English law. In France, no doubt, where the private examination of prisoners is the normal course and its abuses are manifold, the play exposed that system, and, as a result, effected some reforms. But the worst and vilest aspects of human nature receive the chief attention, while the redeeming features are so slightly treated as scarcely to afford sufficient contrast. One defect in the acting is worth notice. The few scenes of intense emotion and passion were somewhat spoilt—on the first night, at least—by excessive rapidity and indistinctness of utterance. The happy ending is not convincing.

MR. WILLIAM ASHLEY's "Jerry" at the Duke of York's is a farce of the old-fashioned kind. Though it relies on boisterous action, the repetition of a catch-phrase, and incidents irrelevant to the main theme, it is none the worse for that. In fact, had the small amount of vulgarity introduced been eliminated and the main idea not been so flagrantly and unnecessarily departed from in the first scene, Mr. Ashley would have deserved a real success. Mr. Charles Windermere worked hard and successfully in the title-part, and received able backing from the majority of the cast, especially Yvonne Arnaud. Unfortunately, the piece was badly handicapped by Gladys Ffolliott. With a voice and figure evidently suitable for the part assigned to her, she was obviously distraught owing to lack of familiarity with her words. With that defect remedied, as now it probably is, the play can be commended for its laughter-provoking quality.

THE revival of "L'Enfant Prodigue" at the Kingsway on Saturday, Feb. 12, was chiefly remarkable for the work of Margaret Manning as Pierrot (Junior). Owing to the absence of Madame Andrée Mielly, she took up the part at a day's notice, which made the grace of her gestures and skill in displaying emotion in pantomime the more noticeable. How much of the credit was due to Mr. Landon Ronald's excellent rendering of the descriptive music would be difficult to say, but all the acting was of a high order.

At the 100th performance of "Who Is He?" at the Haymarket on Feb. 17, Doris Lytton took the part of Irene Harding for the first time, and played it with real charm. The rest of the cast is unchanged, and Mr. Ainley is as whole-hearted as ever in his enjoyment of the oddities expected of Mr. Parker.

THE SCALA THEATRE is again to be congratulated on the excellence of its kinema programme. The temptation for the lecturer to introduce a little of the popular claptrap which passes for "patriotic fervour" was, no doubt, extreme, and we congratulate Dr. T. F. Smith on yielding so little to it. The films of Zeppelins were specially interesting, including as they did the wreckage of L 77 at Brabant-le-Roi, and the illustrations of the doings of our enemies were as good as those representing our own side in the war.

## JARROLD & SONS' NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### The Ravings of a Renegade.

Being the War Essays of Houston Stewart Chamberlain. Translated by Dr. C. H. CLARKE, and Preface by LOUIS MELVILLE. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net. No one in Germany has done more to arouse hatred against England than this renegade Englishman, whose War pamphlets have been distributed broadcast throughout Germany, and even to German soldiers in the trenches.

### The Superman in Modern Literature.

By LEO BERG. Translated by CLAUDE FIELD, M.A. Crown 8vo, 5s. net.

### Treitschke's History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century.

Translated by EDEN and CEDAR PAUL. Introductions by WILLIAM H. DAWSON. 6 vols. 12s. 6d. net per volume. [Vols. I. and II. now ready.]

### The Sociology of Political Parties in Modern Democracy.

By ROBERT MICHELS. Professor of Political Economy and Statistics at the University of Basle. Square demy 8vo, 12s. 6d. net. Mr. ARNOLD WHITE ("Vanoc") says:—"Messrs. Jarrold are to be congratulated on having published this book, which will be heard of more in the future than in the present. If every Cabinet Minister were to take a day's holiday and read it and be compelled to answer questions on the subject next day, some of our superfluous committees might be dissolved, others interned, and others punished under the Defence of the Realm Act for moral cowardice in War time."

### Scenes of Russian Court Life.

Being the Correspondence of Alexander I. with his Sister Catherine. Edited, with an Introduction, by the GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. Translated by HENRY HAVELOCK. Photogravure Illustrations. Medium 8vo, cloth, 15s. net.

These letters, which were discovered in the archives of the Royal Library at Petrograd, are here given in English for the first time, and present an interesting picture of one of the most interesting periods of Russian history. Apart from their historical value they have a certain psychological interest, and give an insight into the peculiar temperament of the Emperor Alexander not to be found in the works of his biographers.

### The Wonders of the Deep: being the Story of the Wilkinson Expedition.

The Pictures were taken under the Ocean by the Cinematograph, and depict marvellous workings of Nature at the bottom of the Sea. 4to, picture boards, 1s. net.

### Aids to the Use of Maps.

Employed by the English, French, Belgian, and German Armies. By THOS. DREW (French Mortar Battery, R.G.A. and late Army Schoolmaster). With Plans and Diagrams. Fcap. 8vo, 1s. net.

### Caravan Days.

By GEORGE GOODCHILD. Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d. net. This little volume is a collection of short stories of a quite unique character, many of them dealing with open-air life. The author develops quite extraordinary theories of life and art, and presents a psychology of a most uncommon type. The book is handsomely produced, and contains illustrations by Claude A. Shepperson.

## THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.

### FIRST TWENTY VOLUMES.

Crown 8vo, cloth. Printed in clear type on India paper. Decorative Title-Page by REGINALD L. KNOWLES.

THE WORKS OF EDGAR ALLAN POE. 5 vols. THE WORKS OF HENRY FIELDING. 6 vols. THE WORKS OF TOBIAS SMOLLETT. 5 vols. LANE'S ARABIAN NIGHTS. 4 vols.

2s. 6d. net per vol., except "Arabian Nights," 3s. net per vol. Sold in Sets only.

## NEW FICTION.

THE EXPLOITS OF CAPTAIN OHAGAN. By SAX ROHMER, Author of "Fu Manchou," "The Yellow Claw," &c. 3s. 6d.

AND IT CAME TO PASS. By GUY THORNE, Author of "When it was Dark," &c. 6s.

STEVE OF THE BAR G. RANCH. By M. REID-GIRARDOT. 6s.

THE COBSAIR KING: a Romance. By MAURUS TOKAL. 2s. 6d.

THE GOLDOLLEV FAMILY. By N. E. SHECHERDIN. 6s.

THE DOUBLE MASK. By NORMAN SILVER, Author of "The Golden Dwarf," &c. 6s.

TIGER'S CUB. A thrilling Story of Alaska. By GEORGE GOODCHILD, from the popular Play by Geo. POTTER, produced with great success at the Garrick Theatre, London. Cloth, 2s. net; sewed, 1s. net.

London: JARROLD & SONS, 10 and 11 Warwick Lane.

# CONSTABLE

## THE WAY OF THE CROSS. By V. DOROSHEVITCH.

"This strong, heart-rending book."—*Country Life*. 2s. 6d. net.  
 "So vivid that one can see it for oneself; so 'felt' that one can feel it for oneself."—*The Times*.

## A HILL TOP ON THE MARNE. By MILDRED ALDRICH.

[3rd Impression.] 4s. 6d. net.  
 "A war book which you should not miss for anything."—*Daily Chronicle*.

## A FRENCHWOMAN'S NOTES ON THE WAR. By CLAUDE DE PRATZ.

6s.  
 "Absorbing reading."—*Daily Graphic*.  
 "Tolerant and bright and sanely confident."—*Daily News*.

## TO RUHLEBEN AND BACK. By GEOFFREY PYKE.

4s. 6d. net.  
 "A very fine story of a great and perilous adventure."—*The Times*.

## DANTE AND WAR. By HENRY CART DE LA FONTAINE.

3s. 6d. net.

## THE RULING CASTE AND FRENZIED TRADE IN GERMANY. By MAURICE MILLIQUIN.

4s. 6d. net.

Introduction by SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.  
 "Well-ordered evidence....most impressive."—*Morning Post*.

## AIRCRAFT IN WARFARE. The Dawn of the Fourth Arm.

By F. W. LANCHESTER. 12s. 6d. net.  
 Introduction by Major-General SIR DAVID HENDERSON, Director-General of Military Aeronautics. Illustrated.

## THE HISTORY OF THE BONIN ISLANDS. 6s. net.

From the Year 1827 to the Year 1876.  
 By LIONEL B. CHOLMONDELEY, M.A. Illustrated.

## REMINISCENCES. By LYMAN ABBOTT. Illustrated. 15s. net.

Demy 8vo.

## CONSTABLE'S RUSSIAN LIBRARY.—Under the Editorship of STEPHEN GRAHAM.

### NEW VOLUMES.

## THE EMIGRANT. By L. F. DOSTOIEVSKAIA. About 5s. net.

## THE SLAV SOUL, and Other Stories. By ALEXANDER KUPRIN. Ex. crown 8vo. 4s. 6d. net.

## THE SWEET-SCENTED NAME. By FEDOR SOLOGUB. 4s. 6d. net.

Already Published.

## WAR AND CHRISTIANITY. By VLADIMIR SOLOVIEV. 4s. 6d. net.

[2nd Impression.]

## THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF JOHN HAY. 21s. net.

By W. R. THAYER. 2 vols.  
 "Will make a wide appeal on both sides of the Atlantic."—*The Times*.

## GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS OF BALKAN PROBLEMS. By M. I. NEWBIGIN, D.Sc. 7s. 6d. net.

"A thoughtful and brilliant piece of work."—*Globe*. [2nd Impression.]

## THE BREATH OF LIFE. By JOHN BURROUGHS. 4s. 6d. net.

Author of 'Ways of Nature,' &c.

## ARISTOCRACY AND JUSTICE. By PAUL ELMER MORE. 5s. net.

By THE AUTHOR OF 'ORDEAL BY BATTLE.'

## ALEXANDER HAMILTON. An Essay in American Union. 6s. net.

By F. S. OLIVER.  
 New Edition. Blue buckram. Uniform with 'Ordeal by Battle.'

## DELANE OF "THE TIMES." By SIR EDWARD COOK. 5s. net.

Frontispiece. [2nd Impression.]  
 "A biographical portrait of deep human interest and of permanent historic value."—*The Times*.

## THE DIPLOMACY OF THE WAR OF 1914. 21s. net.

The Beginnings of the War. By ELLERY C. STOWELL.

## ATTILA AND THE HUNS. By EDWARD HUTTON. 6s. net.

Author of 'Ravenna.' With Map.

## DAY BY DAY WITH THE RUSSIAN ARMY. 7s. 6d. net.

By BERNARD PARES. [2nd Impression.]  
 "A sovereign tonic against German-made depression."—*Punch*.

## THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, 1870-1914. By J. HOLLAND ROSE, Litt.D. 7s. 6d. net.

Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.  
 NEW (FIFTH) EDITION. With Maps.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT IN RUSSIA. By PAUL VINOGRADOFF, F.B.A. 2s. 6d. net.

Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, sometime Professor of History in the University of Moscow.

## THE RUSSIAN PROBLEM. Paper 1s. net; cloth, 2s. net.

By PROF. PAUL VINOGRADOFF, F.B.A.,  
 Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE SOIL. By GORDON D. KNOX. 2s. 6d. net.

The authorized account of Prof. Bottomley's remarkable discovery of the value of bacterised peat. Illustrated.

## APOTHEOSIS AND AFTER LIFE. 8s. 6d. net.

Three Lectures on Certain Phases of Art and Religion in the Roman Empire.

## By MRS. ARTHUR STRONG, Litt.D. LL.D., Assistant Director of the British School at Rome. Illustrated.

## A DEFENCE OF ARISTOCRACY. 10s. 6d. net.

By ANTHONY M. LUDOVICI.  
 Author of 'Nietzsche and Art,' &c.

## THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF HEINRICH VON TREITSCHKE. By H. W. C. DAVIS, M.A. 6s. net.

Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

## THE EPIC SONGS OF RUSSIA. By I. F. HAPGOOD.

With an Introductory Note by J. W. MACKAIL. Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d. net.

"Miss Hapgood has done valuable work in collating and epitomizing these songs of heroic Russia, and in opening to English readers a new world of poetic beauty."—*Nation*.

### A REMARKABLE FIRST NOVEL.

## THE CHORUS. A Tale of Love and Folly. By SYLVIA LYND. 6s.

"Full of wit and humour and irony."—*Globe*.

## THE FORTUNES OF GARIN. By MARY JOHNSTON. 6s.

"A tapestry of charming pictures."—*Country Life*.

# THE NOSTELL COLLECTION.

Catalogue of the Pictures and other Works of Art in the Collection of Lord St. Oswald at Nostell Priory.

By MAURICE BROCKWELL.

Royal 4to. £5 5s. net.

Illustrated with 46 Full-Page Plates printed by collotype process. The text printed on Hand-Made Paper at the Chiswick Press. Bound in full buckram gilt, and limited to 100 copies for sale, of which only a few remain.

"This handsome volume is much more than a catalogue of the works of art at Nostell, and would be more accurately described as an encyclopedia of Nostell and its owners. We can only express a regret that the annals and contents of more of our old English homes are not dealt with in the manner in which Lord St. Oswald has had his beautiful house described and illustrated in this fine book."—*The Times*.

CONSTABLE & CO. LTD. 10 ORANGE STREET W.C.

# HELP OUR PRISONERS OF WAR IN GERMANY.

**"I was in prison and ye came unto me."**

**T**HE ROYAL SAVOY ASSOCIATION urgently appeals for funds in order to continue the purchase and despatch of a weekly supply of necessities and comforts to relieve the sufferings of 500 British Prisoners in Germany. These men look forward to Parcel Day as the great event in their lives, and it will mean a long and persistent effort if the observance of this festival is to be maintained till the end of their captivity.

**In every instance great care is exercised to ascertain that only necessitous cases are dealt with; and to prevent overlapping, all names are submitted to the Prisoners of War Help Committee.**

I am writing these few lines to thank you for two very acceptable parcels received on the 22nd inst., one containing a handsome pair of lace boots which were just my fit, and which I was sorely in need of, also a very nice and warm wool jacket. I also received a parcel of food a day or two earlier, for which I also thank you from my heart. We are very pleased to think that we are not forgotten, and that there are some dear thoughtful people who think of us in our unfortunate position. Wishing you every best wish for the season and the New Year,

Yours, &c.,

F. D.

I write these few lines to acknowledge the safe delivery of two very nice parcels, one containing a pair of boots and a woollen sweater, which was very acceptable. I was badly in need of a pair of boots. I also received a parcel of food, which was also very acceptable. I have a wife and three small children in Grimsby. My wife is quite unable to send me even a pair of new boots. I am quite happy at my good fortune. Trusting that you are in good health, Sir, and wishing you a prosperous New Year,

I wish to remain, yours very sincerely,

Dec. 24, 1915.

T. W.

**The Parcels, value 7s. 6d., include everything that is known to be necessary for the welfare and comfort of the Prisoners.**

**Any sum, large or small, will be gratefully received by**

**REV. HUGH B. CHAPMAN,**

**Royal Savoy Association, 7 Savoy Hill, London, W.C.**

## Complete Re-Issue of the Works of Samuel Butler

Mr. Fife has pleasure in announcing the completion of the works of the late Samuel Butler (1835-1902): "In his own department," says Mr. Bernard Shaw, "the greatest English writer of the latter half of the nineteenth century." "The Way of All Flesh," "Erewhon," "Unconscious Memory," "Alps and Sanctuaries," "The Fair Haven," "Life and Habit," "Evolution, Old and New," and "A First Year in Canterbury Settlement," have been reprinted with additions, the "Notebooks," "God the Known," and "The Humour of Homer" added, and these and all the other works are now published at popular prices.

List arranged in order of original publication.  
**A FIRST YEAR IN CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT.** Revised and Enlarged Edition. 5s. net  
**EREWON.** A Satire. 8th Reprint of 10th Edition. 2s. 6d. net  
**THE FAIR HAVEN.** An Irony. Revised Edition. 5s. net  
**LIFE AND HABIT.** New Edition. 5s. net  
**EVOLUTION, OLD AND NEW.** New Edition. 5s. net  
**UNCONSCIOUS MEMORY.** New Edition. 5s. net  
**ALPS AND SANCTUARIES.** New Edition. 5s. net  
**LUCK OR CUNNING.** Cheaper Issue. 5s. net  
**EX VOTO.** Cheaper Issue. Illustrated. 5s. net  
**THE AUTHORESS OF THE ODYSSEY.** Cheaper Issue. 5s. net  
**THE ILIAD, IN ENGLISH PROSE.** New Edition. 5s. net  
**SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS (RECONSIDERED).** Cheaper Issue. 5s. net  
**THE ODYSSEY, IN ENGLISH PROSE.** Cheaper Issue. 5s. net  
**EREWON REVISITED.** A Sequel. 6th Reprint. 2s. 6d. net  
**THE WAY OF ALL FLESH.** A Novel. 9th Reprint. 6s.  
**GOD THE KNOWN AND GOD THE UNKNOWN.** 1s. 6d. net  
**THE NOTEBOOKS OF SAMUEL BUTLER.** Edited by Henry Festing Jones. 3rd Reprint. With Photogravure Portrait and Bibliography. 5s. net  
**THE HUMOUR OF HOMER, AND OTHER ESSAYS ON LIFE, ART, & SCIENCE.** With a Short Biography by Henry Festing Jones, and a Portrait. New Edition. 5s. net  
*Inland Postage, 4d. on 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. vols., 5d. above.*  
**New Popular Edition.** 2s. 6d. net, postage 5d.

## Selected Passages from the Works of Bernard Shaw

A comprehensive and authorized choice. In cloth.  
 London: A. C. FIFE, 13 Clifford's Inn, E.C.

## The International Journal of Ethics

2s. 6d. net.

A Quarterly Review dealing with the fundamental principles of ethics and with the various phases of individual conduct and social morality. Special prominence is given to the principles of justice and of law as the agency of justice, with the object of making the Journal a common ground for interchange of views between students of law and students of ethics and the social sciences. The Journal is not the organ of any institution or body, but is under the editorial direction of an International Committee, including (in America) Felix Adler, Charles M. Bakewell, John Dewey, Frank Thilly, Roscoe Pound, John H. Wigmore, James H. Tufts, and (in England) J. S. Mackenzie and Sydney Waterlow.

Among recent contributors have been: A. W. Benn, John Dewey, E. M. Forster, Arthur Ponsonby, M.P., Bertrand Russell, F. Melian Stawell, E. S. P. Haynes, J. Parker Hall, Prof. H. C. Brown, Dr. E. C. Parsons, W. W. Glenn, James H. Tufts, Dr. H. B. Reed.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, 11s.

London: GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, Ltd.  
 Ruskin House, 40 Museum Street, W.C.

## Mr. John Lane's Books

### A MERRY BANKER IN THE FAR EAST (AND SOUTH AMERICA) By WALTER H. YOUNG

(TARAPACÁ)

WITH 36 ILLUSTRATIONS.  
 Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

### DOMESTIC LIFE IN RUMANIA

By DOROTHEA KIRKE  
 WITH 8 ILLUSTRATIONS.  
 Crown 8vo. 5s. net.

### THE THEATRE OF TO-DAY

By H. K. MODERWELL  
 WITH 32 ILLUSTRATIONS.  
 Crown 8vo. 6s. net.

### ZEPPELINS AND SUPER-ZEPPELINS

By R. P. HEARNE  
 Author of 'Airships in Peace & War.'  
 WITH 25 ILLUSTRATIONS.  
 Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

## NEW NOVELS

SIX SHILLINGS EACH.

### THE TRAGEDY OF AN INDISCRETION

By J. W. BRODIE-INNES

### MOBY LANE AND THEREABOUTS

By A. NEIL LYONS

### THE INDIVIDUAL

By MURIEL HINE

### THE GENIUS

By THEODORE DRESSER

### MOONBEAMS FROM THE LARGER LUNACY

By STEPHEN LEACOCK  
 (3s. 6d. net.)

NOVELS AT 1s. NET EACH.

### THE MS. IN A RED BOX (ANONYMOUS)

### THE JOYOUS ADVENTURES OF ARISTIDE PUJOL

By W. J. LOCKE

### THE THIRD CIRCLE

By FRANK NORRIS

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD

## ATHENÆUM SUBJECT INDEX TO PERIODICALS, 1915.

ISSUED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.  
 The Class Lists for 1915 comprise over 10,000 Entries, selected from above 400 English, American and Continental Periodicals. The compilation and editorial work is the result of the unpaid labour of British Librarians, assisted by a few specialists. The following Class Lists are now on Sale:—

**THEOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY.** (March 11, 1916), 34 pp. 1s. 6d. net.  
**EUROPEAN WAR.** (January 22, 1916), 48 pp. 1s. 6d. net.  
**SPORTS AND GAMES.** (December, 1915), 8 pp. 6d. net.  
**EDUCATION.** (March 11, 1916), 16 pp. 1s. net.  
**FINE ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY.** (November, 1915), 18 pp. 1s. net.  
**MUSIC.** (February 28, 1916), 12 pp. 6d. net.  
**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.** (January, 1916), 72 pp. 2s. 6d. net.  
**PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND HYGIENE.** (November, 1915), 16 pp. 1s. net.

ATHENÆUM OFFICE, 11 BREEM'S BUILDINGS, CHANCERY LANE, E.C.

## THE EVER-POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for  
**OVER FORTY YEARS.**

## ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING.

There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable aperient which will, by natural means, get rid of dangerous waste matter, without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality.

It can be Safely Used every day even by Invalids and Children.  
 The Best of all Household Remedies at all Times.

Gentle and safe in its action, it does not cause griping or weakness. Always keep it in the house or in your travelling bag in readiness for emergencies.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## SPECIAL EASTER PUBLICATIONS.

## The Highway of the Cross

Price 4s. net.

Depicted by FRA ANGELICO in Ten Plates, reproduced by Medici quality four-colour process from the originals in Florence. Introduction from THOMAS À KEMPIS. Text in the words of the Bible—Authorized Version: Conclusion from the Christian Year. Size, medium 8vo (9½ by 6 inches), paper boards, with additional plate.

## A Book of the Passion of our Lord

Price 3s. net.

With Twelve Plates in colour after the Old Masters. The Introduction deals in simple terms with the Treatment of the Gospel Story by the Old Masters. The Notes accompanying each picture are divided into, first, the words of the Gospel describing the incident; second, a note on the picture. Size, crown 4to (10 by 7½ inches), bound in paper boards, with coloured plate.

Uniform with the above:

## A BOOK OF THE CHILDHOOD OF CHRIST

2nd Impression. Price 3s. net.

## The Medici Easter Cards

Each, price 6d., post free, 7d.

Six Subjects after the Old Masters, with envelope. All interested in these are invited to apply for particulars, which will be forwarded post free.

## Memorabilia NEW EASTER VOLUMES.

New Volumes in this unique SERIES OF BOOKLETS, printed in THE RICCARDI PRESS FOUNTS, are:

*Illustrated: Each 1s. 6d. net.*  
 PORTRAITS OF CHRIST.  
 THE LAST SUPPER.

*Unillustrated: Each 1s. net.*  
 EASTER POEMS, edited by C. A. MILES.  
 EASTER EVE, by ROBERT BROWNING.

## Vasari's Lives of the Painters

VOLUME X., completing the new translation by GASTON DE VERE, is now READY. It contains the general INDEX as well as the Volume-Index of Craftsmen. The volumes measure 10½ by 7½ inches, the paper is pure rag, and 502 full-page plates—100 being in colour—are included. *Prices per volume:* In CLOTH, £1 5s. net; in green PARCHMENT, £1 15s. net; in whole VELLUM, £2 2s. net.

*Any volume sold separately. Prospectus post free.*

Progress with the projected CRITICAL COMMENTARY has been suspended during the War. All interested in the subject are invited to register their names with THE SOCIETY, when full particulars will, hereafter, be forwarded.

## HANDBOOKS TO ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS SERIES:—NEW VOLUME.

Central American and West Indian  
Archæology

Now at Press.

*Prospectus of the Series post free. Price 12s. 6d. net.*

By THOMAS A. JOYCE, M.A., Author of "Mexican Archæology" and "South American Archæology." Fully illustrated, with a Coloured Frontispiece, 28 Plates in Half-tone, Text Illustrations, and 2 Maps. Demy 8vo.

## The Medici Prints

Complete Prospectus, illustrated, 6d. post free.

The first new Plate for 1916. Italian 95. RAPHAEL. MADONNA DELLA SEDIA.

Diameter (circular), 15½ inches, is now ready. Price, £1 1s. net, postage, 9d.

PHILIP LEE WARNER, Publisher to THE MEDICI SOCIETY, LTD.,  
 7 Grafton Street, London, W. Liverpool: 63 Bold Street.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "THE EDITOR"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "THE ATHENÆUM OFFICE," Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
 Printed and Published Monthly by J. EDWARD FRANCIS, 11 and 12 Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
 Agents for Scotland: Messrs. WILLIAM GRIFFIN & SONS and JOHN MENZIES & CO., Ltd., Edinburgh.—March, 1916.